



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 10,982

號二十八百九千九萬一第

日三十月五年戌壬

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 7TH, 1922. 五拜禮

號七月七年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

A most Refreshing
Drink for Summer

IS

MARTINI & ROSSI'S
ITALIAN
VERMOUTH

With Cold Water.

OF ALL DEALERS.

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportman's
Favorite powder—E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
& AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade

A LING & CO.,
19, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Making.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone 1219.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 10 " "
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m.
9.40 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Jes Vaux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
and not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
season-tickets will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques or Comproadors Order represent-
Bank Notes

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station		No. 1	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	No. 892	No. 893	No. 894	No. 895	No. 896	No. 897	No. 898	No. 899	No. 900	No. 901	No. 902	No. 903	No. 904	No. 905	No. 906	No. 907	No. 908	No. 909	No. 910	No. 911	No. 912	No. 913	No. 914	No. 915	No. 916	No. 917	No. 918	No. 919	No. 920	No. 921	No. 922	No. 923	No. 924	No. 925	No. 926	No. 927	No. 928	No. 929	No. 930	No. 931	No. 932	No. 933	No. 934	No. 935	No. 936	No. 937	No. 938	No. 939	No. 940	No. 941	No. 942	No. 943	No. 944	No. 945	No. 946	No. 947	No. 948	No. 949	No. 950	No. 951	No. 952	No. 953	No. 954	No. 955	No. 956	No. 957	No. 958	No. 959	No. 960	No. 961	No. 962	No. 963	No. 964	No. 965	No. 966	No. 967	No. 968	No. 969	No. 970	No. 971	No. 972	No. 973	No. 974	No. 975	No. 976	No. 977	No. 978	No. 979	No. 980	No. 981	No. 982	No. 983	No. 984	No. 985	No. 986	No. 987	No. 988	No. 989	No. 990	No. 991	No. 992	No. 993	No. 994	No. 995	No. 996	No. 997	No. 998	No. 999	No. 1000	No. 1001	No. 1002	No. 1003	No. 1004	No. 1005	No. 1006	No. 1007	No. 1008	No. 1009	No. 1010	No. 1011	No. 1012	No. 1013	No. 1014	No. 1015	No. 1016	No. 1017	No. 1018	No. 1019	No. 1020	No. 1021	No. 1022	No. 1023	No. 1024	No. 1025	No. 1026	No. 1027	No. 1028	No. 1029	No. 1030	No. 1031	No. 1032	No. 1033	No. 1034	No. 1035	No. 1036	No. 1037	No. 1038	No. 1039	No. 1040	No. 1041	No. 1042	No. 1043	No. 1044	No. 1045	No. 1046	No. 1047	No. 1048	No. 1049	No. 1050	No. 1051	No. 1052	No. 1053	No. 1054	No. 1055	No. 1056	No. 1057	No. 1058	No. 1059	No. 1060	No. 1061	No. 1062	No. 1063	No. 1064	No. 1065	No. 1066	No. 1067	No. 1068	No. 1069	No. 1070	No. 1071	No. 1072	No. 1073	No. 1074	No. 1075	No. 1076	No. 1077	No. 1078	No. 1079	No. 1080	No. 1081	No. 1082	No. 1083	No. 1084	No. 1085	No. 1086	No. 1087	No. 1088	No. 1089	No. 1090	No. 1091	No. 1092	No. 1093	No. 1094	No. 1095	No. 1096	No. 1097	No. 1098	No. 1099	No. 1100	No. 1101	No. 1102	No. 1103	No. 1104	No. 1105	No. 1106	No. 1107	No. 1108	No. 1109	No. 1110	No. 1111	No. 1112	No. 1113	No. 1114	No. 1115	No. 1116	No. 1117	No. 1118	No. 1119	No. 1120	No. 1121	No. 1122	No. 1123	No. 1124	No. 1125	No. 1126	No. 1127	No. 1128	No. 1129	No. 1130	No. 1131	No. 1132	No. 1133	No. 1134	No. 1135	No. 1136	No. 1137	No. 1138	No. 1139	No. 1140	No. 1141	No. 1142	No. 1143	No. 1144	No. 1145	No. 1146	No. 1147	No. 1148	No. 1149	No. 1150	No. 1151	No. 1152	No. 1153	No. 1154	No. 1155	No. 1156	No. 1157	No. 1158	No. 1159	No. 1160	No. 1161	No. 1162	No. 1163	No. 1164	No. 1165	No. 1166	No. 1167	No. 1168	No. 1169	No. 1170	No. 1171	No. 1172	No. 1173	No. 1174	No. 1175	No. 1176	No. 1177	No. 1178	No. 1179	No. 1180	No. 1181	No. 1182	No. 1183	No. 1184	No. 1185	No. 1186	No. 1187	No. 1188	No. 1189	No. 1190	No. 1191	No. 1192	No. 1193	No. 1194	No. 1195	No. 1196	No. 1197	No. 1198	No. 1199	No. 1200	No. 1201	No. 1202	No. 1203	No. 1204	No. 1205	No. 1206	No. 1207	No. 1208	No. 1209	No. 1210	No. 1211	No. 1212	No. 1213	No. 1214	No. 1215	No. 1216	No. 1217	No. 1218	No. 1219	No. 1220	No. 1221	No. 1222	No. 1223	No. 1224	No. 1225	No. 1226	No. 1227	No. 1228	No. 1229	No. 1230	No. 1231	No. 1232	No. 1233
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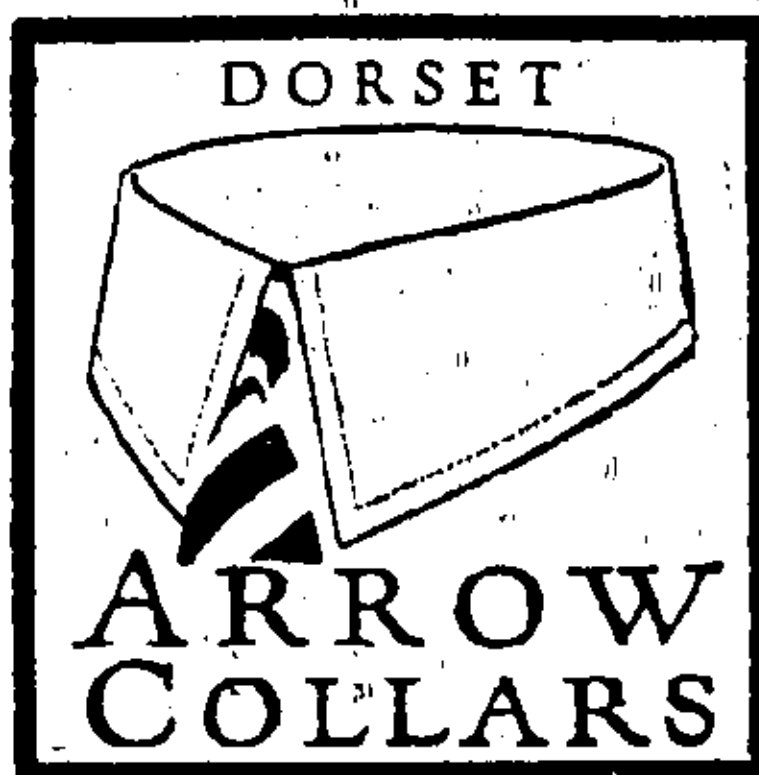
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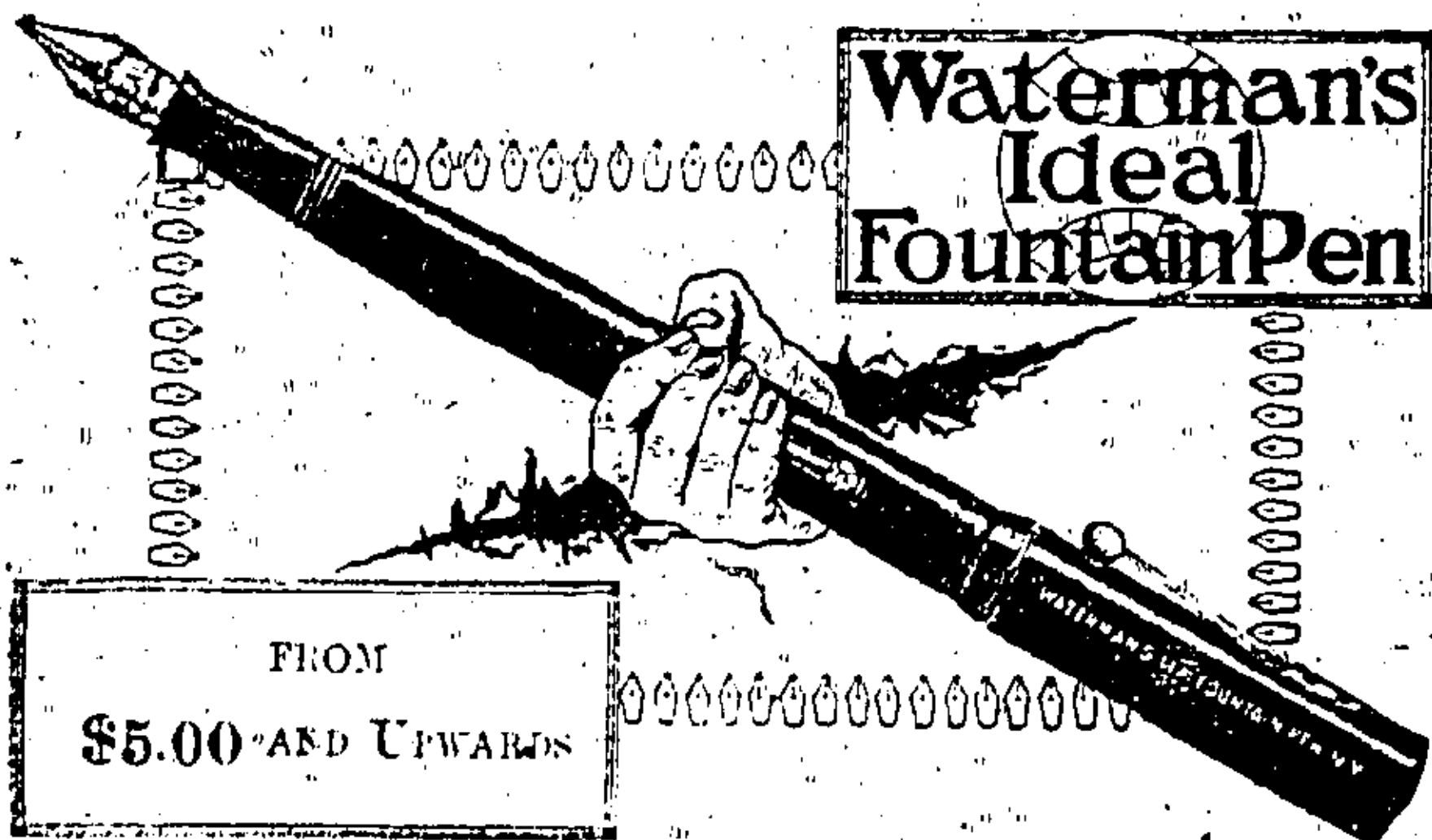
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INDIA REVISITED.

NEW DELHI AND ECONOMY.

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

[BY FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.]

Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson continues the series of articles on India, which are the result of an extended tour in that country. The present article deals more particularly with the question of economy, both as regards the Army and the new capital, which is in course of construction.

The Field-Marshal necessarily came in contact during his tour with those best qualified to judge the situation, and his record and experience give an exceptional value to his recommendations.

In India, as in England, public expenditure, especially on the Army, is subject of much hostile comment. The Army Estimates for the current year amount to some 62 crores (about £41,000,000), or over 50 per cent. of the estimated total expenditure as given in the Imperial Budget, namely, 122 crores (£78,000,000). The cost of the Army is debited entirely to this Budget, but when the Provincial Budgets are also taken into account the military item still exceeds 50 per cent. of the whole expenditure of the country.

Arguments for Economy.

It was argued that, having regard to the general financial position, to the improbability of war in the near future, and especially to the disappearance of what was termed the Russian bogey, such great expenditure on the Army as that proposed could not be justified. Money, it was maintained, and with a good deal of truth, was needed for other purposes, and amongst those mentioned was the improvement of agriculture, which is still carried on in rather a primitive way, and apparently the desire is to provide State instruction in agriculture and to increase transport facilities by making light railways and additional roads. The latter measure would undoubtedly be beneficial, for at present the kind of crop grown by the farmer is not always governed, as it should be, by the suitability of the soil, but by the necessity of markets.

It was insisted, too, that as one British soldier costs India nearly as much as five native soldiers, the existing proportion of one British to two and a half native ought not to be retained. As to this I may observe that not a few Indians want both to have their cake and to eat it. They do not really wish to see the British troops appreciably reduced, because they know that their presence prevents antagonistic sections from flying at each other's throat, and amongst the first to suffer would be those who prey very out the loudest for reduction. On the other hand, they dislike having to pay for the troops required to give them security.

Indianising the Army.

Another demand made was that the Indian Army should be more rapidly Indianised by being given Commissioned Indian officers; but here, again, it was overlooked that senior officers—colonels and generals—cannot be made in a day. The system of granting King's Commissions to young Indians after a course at the Royal Military College was started only a few years ago, and there are at present not more than thirty or forty of such officers in the Army, most of whom are still lieutenants.

Criticism regarding the construction of the railway through the Khyber Pass to the Afghan frontier near Landi Khana was severe, and perhaps a little more justifiable. This railway is a triumph of engineering skill, but it is costing an enormous sum at a time when money is particularly short.

The C-in-C's Reply.

Lord Rawlinson made a very full reply to his critics, and gave expression to certain truths which had hitherto been kept rather in the background. He told the Assembly that it was his duty to carry out the policy of the Government, that he could not do that with anything less than he had demanded. He recalled the prevalence of sedition and disorder in the country, and held that part of the so-called military expenditure was due to the use of troops in aid of the civil power, the cost of which ought properly to be borne by the Provincial Budgets and not by the Army Vote. Incidentally, it may be noted that the troops were so employed on no fewer than thirty-one different occasions during the month of February last.

A majority of the House refused, however, to be convinced of the necessity for such large estimates as those presented, and the net result of the debate was that out of the 29 crores of extra taxation which the Assembly was asked to vote, it agreed to 19 crores and rejected the balance. The Administration thus seems to be brought to an impasse, for unless unforeseen expenditure occurs it would hardly be in accord with the parliamentary fitness of things to introduce supplementary estimates later on, and the Viceroy would equally hesitate to exercise his right of imposing the rejected taxation.

NEED OF MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

It occurred to me during the debate that instead of having to listen for hours and even days to a discussion on the Army Estimates, and afterwards having to justify these Estimates both in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, Lord Rawlinson would have been more usefully employed in attending to the training and administration of his troops—a fairly numerous body and located in widely-separated areas. Having established a parliamentary system on the British pattern, we might profitably go a step further and appoint a Minister of Defence, thus leaving the Commander-in-Chief free to do his proper work. If this were done I think that, amongst other advantages, the military chief would be in a stronger position than he now is.

Another point of interest is that as Army expenditure is affected by frontier policy, it is a matter of regret to learn that the civil officials in some of the frontier districts still credit the tribes with being a much greater danger than they really are. They are certainly better equipped with rifles than they used to be, and have factories in the Kohat Pass and near Chakdara (in Swat), where these weapons are made in small numbers and not of bad workmanship. Of rifle ammunition they are said to have ample supplies, a good deal of ours having got into their hands during the operations across the Afghan frontier three or four years ago. They may also obtain a certain amount of fighting material from Kabul. But in these days of machine-guns, aeroplanes, and other modern contrivances, of which the tribes have few or none, while we have them in abundance, and having just been through the greatest war the world has ever known, it strikes one as being somewhat childish to suppose that unorganised brigades, however numerous, can be capable of doing serious harm.

They may annoy us by occasional, or even frequent, raids on defenceless villages, but these do not constitute a danger of much military consequence. The worst of the exaggerated ideas is that, apart from the unnecessary expense they entail, they may also distort the minds of the military officers employed on the frontier, and gradually lead them to think only of savage warfare, to the exclusion of those more serious duties which devolve upon them when opposed by a really formidable and well-organised enemy.

An Expensive New Capital.

It is rather surprising, in view of the present financial situation, that the building of New Delhi should not be suspended, as was suggested by an Indian member during the Budget debate. It is being constructed on an open plain some ten miles distant from the present city, and amid the ruins of the five old Delhi which have existed in turn at different periods of Indian history. I understand it may be finished in five years from now, though some people think it will never be completed, and I did not meet a single person who had any desire that it should be. Having spent so much money upon it no one seems to have the courage to stop further building.

The construction of an entirely new capital, to replace one which, with certain additions, could easily have been made to meet requirements, might have been a permissible and possible operation in the days when conquering monarchs could command unlimited slave-labour. In these modern times, it strikes one as being a very bold, as well as an unnecessary, enterprise.

According to the *Statesman*, the scheme was originally estimated to cost six crores of rupees at the most. It has already cost more than double that amount, and if the project is persisted in on anything like the present scale it cannot be completed for anything short of 25 crores (nearly £17,000,000). Meanwhile, as the *Statesman* points out, the Government is faced with a heavy deficit, and asks the country to submit to nearly 20 crores additional taxation per annum. It is a good suggestion that a British-Indian Commission should be appointed to determine whether the scheme should be carried to completion, or cancelled or be altogether abandoned.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

The lady who has been called the most beautiful woman in the world—or at least in New York—was selected as the star in the magnificent drama now showing at the World Theatre, *Justine Johnston*. The story of her dénouement upon the silver sheet was sensational. A jury of twelve persons, each a leader in the province of art, literature, or the drama, voted unanimously in her favour. Perhaps the choice was prompted by her golden hair, her eyes or the ivory tint of cheek, all the heritages of a Viking ancestry. Whatever the reasons, the recipient of the honour was worthy. *Justine Johnston* had laid a foundation for a screen career. She made good in "Blackbirds," her first picture. She shows flashes of genius in "The Playing of Broadway," her second, and it is this splendid play that she appears on the screen of the World Theatre to-day till Monday next. Do not fail to see *Justine* as *Lola* in this particular picture.

What is the world's biggest club? In point of numbers the Overseas Club in Aldwych heads the list with 25,000. After that come the principal "wheeling" clubs—Belgium's *Ligue Velocipedique* having 22,000, the League of American Wheelmen 18,000, followed closely by the 17,500 of the Royal Automobile Club. Of the clubs commonly known as "Western" it is enlightening to find that pride of place goes to the Ladies' Imperial, in spite of its seven guinea entrance fee and subscription of like amount.

THE GRAND CANAL OF CHINA.

THE SCHEME OF IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. John K. Davis, American Consul at Hankow, in a recent report, says:—The Grand Canal of China is the longest waterway in existence and one of the most ancient. Its length is approximately 1,100 miles, with the northern terminus at Peking and the southern at Hangchow. In its course it crosses three important rivers, the Yellow, the Hwai, and the Yangtze. The canal is of immense potential and considerable actual importance to four large and rich provinces of the Chinese Republic, in that it furnishes one of their most important traffic routes. Its improvement is of great value, therefore, to all American firms having business in the lower Yangtze Valley.

In 1910, owing to the silting up of the Grand Canal as a result of the diversion of the Hwai River by the Yellow, serious floods occurred, and attention was drawn to the necessity of adequate improvements. Under Chang Chien, a survey bureau was organized, and in 1912 the Hwai River report was published. This led to arrangements, in 1914, for a \$20,000,000 loan from American interests, and a group of prominent American engineers was sent to study the problem. The outbreak of the war stopped development of the project.

In 1916, American capital (\$5,000,000) was again pledged for the improvement of the Grand Canal between the Yangtze River and the border of the Shantung Province. An agreement was signed in 1917 by the same American corporation with representatives of the Chinese Government for a loan of \$6,000,000,000 (United States currency) for improving the canal south of Tientsin in the Province of Chihli and Shantung. Surveys were made in 1918 and 1919 by American engineers, although no work has yet been done, owing to conditions growing out of the World War, the contracts still stand, and it is anticipated that the work will eventually be accomplished.

In 1920 the Kiangsu Grand Canal Board was organized, with headquarters at Yangchow. It employs one American engineer and its revenues are derived from provincial taxation. Pending the putting into effect of the loan agreement, the board is endeavoring to attend to those problems of the greatest immediate urgency in order to permit the continued use of the canal.

NAVIGATION DIFFICULT.

The sections of the waterway most in need of attention are those paralleling to Kaoyu and Kaishow Lakes. Here, as a result of the frequent floods during the past 25 years, the silting has rendered navigation difficult during low water. In January, 1922, work was commenced on the deepening of the section between the town of Kaoyu, located 25 miles north of the Yangtze River, and Japungwan, 10 miles farther north. Temporary dams have been constructed and the 10-mile section between them is being drained for excavation; another 10 miles to the north will be similarly handled. In order that navigation may not be entirely stopped during the three or four months which it is estimated the work will require, openings between the canal and Kaoyu Lake have been made just below and just above the section under repair, making it possible for shallow-draft boats to pass.

While the excavation of this 20-mile stretch will not solve the problem of the Grand Canal in Kiangsu Province, pending the comprehensive improvements awaiting more favorable auspices, it will greatly ameliorate the situation in the section immediately north of Yangtze River, not only benefiting navigation but also draining off the surplus water of the Hwai River system.

THE ARMY DISBANDMENT SCHEME.

OFFICIAL DECISION OF PEKING.

The following is the substance of an official telegram, received from Peking by the Chinese authorities:—

In accordance with suggestions made by Generals Tsoi Kun and Yu Pei-ai at Peking, the Cabinet has framed a plan of disbandment which will shortly be discussed at a Cabinet meeting. The plan distributes the work to be done at three different periods, the first period to begin from January 1st, 1923, the second from January 1st, 1924, and the third from January 1st, 1925. It is proposed to eliminate the weak and the aged from all the divisions and brigades of the Army to the number of one-fourth of the whole force during the first period, and the same proportion is to be eliminated during the second and third periods until at last the whole Army will be composed of only efficient and strong men, and reduced to about 42 per cent. of the present strength.

There will be seven areas within which the disbandment scheme is to be carried out, namely, (1) Fengtien-Kirin-Hailuankiang, (2) Chihli-Shantung-Honan, (3) Kiangsu-Anhui-Cheking-Sinche, (4) Shensi-Shansi-Kansu-Sinching, (5) Fukien-Kiangsi-Kuangsi-Hunan, (6) Kwangtung, and (7) Yunnan-Szechuan-Kueichow.

Sir Thomas H. Tacon, formerly in business as a maltster, left estate valued at £217,700. In his will he bequeathed "in consequence of the war, the present heavy taxation, and Government legislation, mismanagement, and waste, my investments have depreciated considerably, and about £100,000 has been lost or carelessly selected trust investments during the past five years." He revoked certain charitable legacies.

THE KOWLOON UNION CHURCH PROJECT.

THE QUESTION OF A SITE.

The Union Church Record for the month of July has the following remarks on this subject:—

The prospect of a Union Church on the Kowloon side of the harbour has been transformed from a vague wish to a possibility.

As is now well known the Hon. Sir Paul Chater has made an unexpected and wholly spontaneous offer to provide a sum of \$50,000 to build a Church if the Government will grant a good site.

The condition attached to the gift is eminently reasonable, if only in view of the fact that the commodious and convenient site upon which St. Andrew's Church and its auxiliary buildings stand was freely granted by the Government.

On receiving the offer the Minister and Committee of Management at once put in a request for a suitable site, and negotiations on the subject have been proceeding since, as reported in part from time to time in the press.

Desiring to have specific authority from the Church on this highly important departure, the Committee summoned a special meeting of seatholders on May 25th. At this two resolutions were unanimously adopted, the first to the effect that the time had come when the establishment of a Church in Kowloon was desirable, the second that the Committee be authorised to proceed with the matter on the lines of Sir Paul Chater's generous and inspiring promise.

A Sub-Committee has since been appointed, including a number of Kowloon residents, to deal with the project.

The present position is that suggestions coming from the Government as to possible sites have been carefully examined, and so far, reluctantly set aside on the ground that we could see no fair chance of success for a Church in the suggested situation.

We have therefore earnestly asked the Government to reconsider its negative decision as regards a site in King's Park, and to use its good offices with the military authorities, who are said to object to the use of any part of it save for purposes of recreation.

We hope and trust that our serious appeal will avail. The situation is difficult, as we recognise, available land being limited in amount. At the same time a Church is a public institution and not the effort of a speculative builder. Military, as well as civilian, populations use the Churches, and in the event of the military establishment being transferred to the Kowloon side a Protestant Free Church with its attendant institutions would be of value to the garrison.

The need for such a Church has scarcely been questioned in any quarter. We, who know more about our people and their wishes and needs than anyone else, have had no doubt about it for years past. It is not that a wholly self-supporting Church can be formed immediately; the doors are open—every Church requires a certain amount of nursing in its early stages. But there is no doubt that a strong nucleus could be obtained at once, which would quickly grow toward maturity.

Kowloon people themselves are in no uncertainty on the subject.

Two hundred of them signed a petition in the course of a few days supporting the request, a fact which has impressed the public, and doubtless would have weight with the Hongkong Government or the Secretary of State in London should the matter need to be referred there.

It is pleasing also to note the hearty approval of the press. We value this greatly as reflecting public opinion, which is unmistakably to the effect that our reasonable request should be met in a willing spirit.

The Free Church community has never before asked a favour of the Government in the 50 years of the Colony's existence, and they have a right to fair treatment without favouritism.

Commenting on the last point one of our newspapers remarked that the present Prime Minister is a Free Churchman, like not a few of his colleagues. The implication seems to be that in the House of Commons the interests of the Free Churches would receive fairer attention than in times past, which is indeed the case.

Pursuing the line suggested, it is interesting to reflect that Mr. Lloyd George (like President Harding and Mr. Secretary Hughes in the U.S.A.) is a Baptist, born, bred and incorrigible; the Speaker of the House of Commons a member of a Congregational Church in Halifax, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer a Presbyterian. If we are to speak of the army, Earl Haig has lately been ordained to the eldership at St. Columba's Presbyterian Church in London.

One might go on indefinitely, but the line is one on which it is easy, and very usual, to wander far from the spirit of the gospel. We have no wish to appeal to selfish instincts, but the members of denominations chiefly represented in our Union Churches may rejoice in the fact that their communities supply so many distinguished sons to the public service.

EYE COMFORT.

mean: better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses you have careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work; over ten years experience in the Colony. You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in 23, Queen's Road Central—Smyth. [448]

THE PEAK HOSPITAL. IS IT TO BE CLOSED?

If it were the custom to invite public discussion of local problems, as in more democratic communities, Hongkong would be considering just now an important question of hospital accommodation, with special reference to the probable closing of the Peak Hospital. As it is, the powers that be decide what is good for us and the gift arrives, or is withdrawn, as the case may be, be it the closing of a hospital, or the provision of a new road or a reservoir.

In the last few months there has been an appeal to the "public" on behalf of the Peak Hospital and the "public" in this case has meant, apparently, some of the leading firms in the Colony. The appeal directed to these quarters has failed to save the institution and the Government has been invited to come to the rescue. Although the general public is not likely to be invited to help in deliberating upon the problem, it seems desirable that a statement of the position should be made, especially as the question has a special interest for those members of the public who contributed towards the scheme for a War Memorial Nursing Home.

The Peak Hospital was established, over 20 years ago, by members of the medical profession who must have been actuated more by motives of professional enthusiasm than by any hope of private gain. Most, if not all, of the founders have long since left the Colony; the money they invested in the Peak Hospital brings them in practically no return, and the Government and other parties interested have several times had warning that the shareholders in the Peak Hospital wished to free themselves of their liabilities and be able to invest their capital in more profitable ways.

In 1919, as the records of the Chamber of Commerce show, the question was discussed by the Chamber of Commerce. The idea at that time was to rebuild the hospital as a nursing home on modern lines, at a cost of \$300,000. The Chamber took the view that further or improved hospital accommodation was a matter for the Government to undertake, and, although plans for rebuilding were prepared, nothing further was done at that time.

PEAK RESIDENTS CONCERNED.

In March last the shareholders in the hospital again gave notice of their intention to close down. On this the newly-formed Peak Residents' Association became active, for the question naturally has a special interest for Peak residents. Enjoying the benefits of Peak salubrity in health, they naturally do not want to descend to lower levels to get hospital treatment when sick.

Certain large firms also became concerned. Their *business* were well aware, from long experience, that members of their staffs treated under the very favourable climatic conditions of the Peak were back at work weeks, and sometimes months, earlier than men treated elsewhere. Diseases were thrown off more quickly and convalescence was more rapid.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, on behalf of some of these firms, approached the local medical men who represent the owners of the Peak Hospital with an offer. Would they keep the hospital open for three years longer, until the new War Memorial Nursing Home was ready, on certain conditions? The reply was that the shareholders were not willing to enter into an arrangement which put them in a markedly less favourable position financially than if they had the unrestricted investment of their money in ordinary commercial enterprises. They asked for a guaranteed return on their capital, relief from annual loss on working and security against loss on a postponed sale of the property, agreeing, *ver contra*, that if, in fact, property proved to have appreciated in three years from now, then the guarantors should reap the benefit.

COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY DECLINE THE BURDEN.

These guarantees, reduced to figures, amounted to a considerable sum, and local firms, who were next appealed to, failed to rise to the occasion. A risk which a few doctors had borne for years, the commercial community refused to shoulder. "This is a matter for the Government," was still the cry, and Government action, of course, is an easier way of arriving at an equitable distribution of the burden, as between a firm with ten employees and one with hundreds.

It was said earlier in this article that this question has an aspect which concerns subscribers to the War Memorial Nursing Home. The question that must occur to them is: Does it not seem rather absurd to allow a going concern like the Peak Hospital—which is run on the lines of a nursing home—to close down now, and forthwith lay out \$200,000 of subscribers' money, and an equal sum promised by the Government, in building another Nursing Home? The \$400,000 would not only buy the Peak Hospital outright but provide it with a large endowment fund for all time. The trials of Voluntary Hospitals everywhere at the present time give special point to the argument for endowment: it is manifestly to be preferred even to Government maintenance, looking at it from the taxpayer's point of view.

The probable life of the present building would be an important factor in considering the purchase of the Peak Hospital. An authority has put this at twenty years but, as long ago as 1919, as has been shown, the desirability of rebuilding was seriously put forward, and it was then stated that:

"The present building is utterly inadequate to meet the growing demands of the Colony for private hospital accommodation."

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION OF THE COLONY. Some information is needed, from an authoritative source as to the adequacy or otherwise of existing hospital accommodation in the Colony, so that the public may form a considered opinion as to the best policy to pursue; that is, if the public are considered to have a right to an opinion in the matter.

There is no doubt that the Peak Hospital has supplied a very real need in the past and has supplied it admirably. Apart from this institution there is no hospital available for European males in a position of equal salubrity. It may be doubted whether the community has appreciated the Hospital at anything like its value. The Institution has suffered from a species of "unfair competition" from the Government which has supplied, at public hospitals, treatment, accommodation and dressings below cost price, the view being definitely expressed by highly placed officials that "Government hospitals are not expected to pay for themselves." The public has, naturally, tended to follow the sometimes pernicious principle "always buy in the cheapest market" and in doing so has laid up trouble for itself, and is likely to lose the services of an institution which has done most valuable service for over twenty years. Before it is allowed to close there ought to be a thorough and rapid estimation of the hospital requirements of the Colony. It may be that in the next few years the closing of the Peak Hospital will put the Colony in a serious situation; equally, a long-distance view may show that the Peak Hospital would always be needed in addition to schemes already in hand on the Island and in Kowloon. Its situation is unique and it will be regrettable that such a perfect hospital site should ever be abandoned to other uses.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Of course, if the Government decided to take over the hospital—and we learn from an authoritative source that the opinion of the unofficial members of Council will be sought on the question—it would not continue to run the establishment on the lines of a nursing home for the better-to-do classes. Nowhere do Governments maintain nursing homes of that character; they are usually run on commercial lines, and often very profitably too. The principal reason that the Peak Hospital has not paid is that the medical men who have conducted it have not been ruthless enough in their charges. At the Peak Hospital the exceptional course has been followed of supplying all except extraordinary dressings and medicines, with nursing, food and accommodation, for an inclusive charge which is a great deal lower than is charged in nursing homes in places where the cost and standard of living is much lower than in Hongkong. It is surprising that the commercial community, which has derived great benefit from the Peak Hospital in the past, should be willing to take the risk of allowing it to be closed. They appeal to the Government, but the Government, if it took the place over, could never agree to run it for the benefit of those who have used it in the past. After all, this is a democratic age and the spirit of democracy has its influence, even in Hongkong.

A road 120 ft. wide from Swatow to Canton is projected. It is estimated to cost one million dollars, and the proposal is that the cost shall be apportioned, according to mileage, among the districts which the road will traverse.

THE WATER SHORTAGE.

CHINESE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE WATER AUTHORITY.

The Chinese Members of the Legislative Council, with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, yesterday, interviewed the Hon. Director of Public Works with a view to conveying to him in detail the difficulties of the Chinese Community in the matter of the water shortage. The Director was entirely sympathetic, but was unable to accept the suggestion that the two-hour period for opening the mains should be extended to three hours representing no saving in water, which was essential.

A further suggestion to increase the number of hydrants and so to reduce the queues was noted for consideration and such action as might be possible.

The Director pointed out that Hongkong used nearly twice as much water per head per day as Kowloon, and impressed the necessity for economy, existing supplies, even under restriction, being only sufficient for a little over a month.

Falling early and heavy rains, the existing restrictions will not be sufficient to conserve the supply, and it will be necessary to consider the question further.

In an exhaustive discussion the Director satisfied the Chinese Members of the Legislative Council that the precaution now taken were the minimum necessary in the circumstances, and asked them again to impress the necessity for strict economy.

AN EXPERIMENT IN SOCIAL SERVICE.

VACATION SCHOOLS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

A useful piece of social service is to be carried out during one month of the coming school holidays by over 90 Chinese young men and women. They have volunteered to conduct Daily Vacation Schools for the benefit of the very poorest class of Chinese children who have otherwise no chance of education whatever. Ten schools, each with accommodation for 100 pupils, will be established temporarily in Churches, the Y.M.C.A. and certain school buildings, and for four hours each forenoon the children will receive instruction in reading and writing, manual training, such as basket-work for the boys and sewing for the girls; some physical exercise, singing and Bible teaching. As accommodation and teaching is given free, the cost of instructing 1,000 children for a month is estimated at only 75 cents per child—for stationery. Towards this \$500 has been received, and \$250 is still required. The scheme is capable of infinite expansion for a great many more children have applied for this teaching than the promoters—the Y.M.C.A.—can find teachers to impart. At the moment, and for some weeks past, training classes for the volunteer teachers have been in progress. A few of the volunteers are professional Chinese teachers but the majority are senior students of Queen's College, St. Paul's College, Ying Wai College and other schools, with a sprinkling of University students. This is the second year that vacation schools have been organised in Hongkong and so successful were they last year that this time arrangements have been made on considerably larger scale.

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.

BANISHEE PICKS A POLICEMAN'S POCKET.

Attempts to rob members of the Police Force are rare as most of the would-be snatchers and pickpockets recognise the plain clothes men just as quickly as they do the constables in official uniform. A banishee apparently thought the trick could be done, and on Wednesday he attempted to pick the pockets of a plain clothes man whilst in a tram-car. The detective felt the man brush against him and saw him cover his hand with a newspaper. He seized the man and found four dollar bills in his hand which he had picked from the detective's pocket. At the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Hamilton after hearing the evidence, sent the man to prison for six months on a charge of stealing and in addition ordered a further twelve months imprisonment for returning to the Colony whilst under banishment.

CHINESE REVENUE OFFICERS' STORY OF ASSAULT.

MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO BELIEVE HIM.

A Chinese dressed in a long coat was the defendant in a disorderly behaviour case, heard by Mr. Hamilton at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon. The complainant was a Chinese Revenue Officer who alleged that on July 1st when he attempted to search the defendant on the Yau-mai Ferry, he objected, used abusive language and created a scene into which a crowd of Chinese were drawn and cries of "Strike the Revenue Officer" were used.

Mr. Lo who appeared for the defendant, drew from the complainant in the box an account of an incident which occurred in 1918 when the defendant was severely assaulted by Revenue Officers. The complainant said that he remembered the incident, but denied that he took any part in the affair. He also denied that the defendant, after having been searched on this occasion, went and complained to a Chinese constable about the Revenue Officer's conduct, and said that he was taking the defendant to the Revenue Office when the defendant stopped a constable in the street and made his complaint.

In support of the defendant's story, Mr. Lo called the Chinese constable, who said that he was on point duty outside the Yau-mai Ferry Wharf when the defendant rushed off the wharf and complained that he had been assaulted by the complainant. A minute later the Revenue Officer came up and said "What? Are you not satisfied? If you are not, come along with me."

In view of the conflicting statements, the Magistrate decided to dismiss the charge and said that it should never have been brought. His Worship instructed Chief Revenue Officer Clark to bring the matter to the notice of the Superintendent of Imports and Exporters to take whatever Departmental action he considered necessary. It appeared to be a case of perjury by the complainant.

ANOTHER BLAKE PIER INCIDENT.

YOUNG MAN REFUSES TO PAY FOR HIS SEAT.

A young man, who gave his name to the Police as J. R. Ritting, was charged before Mr. Hamilton at the Magistracy, yesterday, with disorderly behaviour on Blake Pier on the previous night.

Mr. G. R. Haywood, appearing for the defendant, said he understood it was the intention of the police to withdraw the charge. This was confirmed by Inspector Caygill. Continuing, Mr. Haywood said that the defendant went on to the pier and occupied one of the seats and refused to pay the usual fee when approached by the Indian constable. A scene was created. The defendant was detained at the Police Station for one hour before bail of \$25 was forthcoming. Mr. Haywood asked the Magistrate to caution the defendant.

The Magistrate, in addressing the defendant, said that in view of the Police withdrawing the charge all he had to say was the defendant was fortunate in getting off so lightly. Disturbances on Blake Pier were becoming more and more frequent and he would have considered it his duty to fine him had the case been proved. As it was the police did not think there was anything serious in the case. His Worship then warned the defendant that in future he must obey the lawful orders of the Police. The defendant was discharged.

HONGKONG'S EUROPEAN SEAMEN.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

A European seaman named R. B. Austin, who was charged with being a vagrant, told Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, yesterday, that he was a ship's officer, but owing to the shipping slump, he had no work. "There are over 30 unemployed seamen here," he added. By way of excusing his appearance before the Magistrate defendant added: "I asked a man, whom I thought I knew, if he was going to pay for a drink."

The Magistrate: You are not charged with begging; you are charged with being a vagrant and having no employment. In reply to the Magistrate, the defendant said that up to recently he had been living at the Sailors' Home, but as he had no money and ran up debts there he had to leave.

Mr. Lindell ordered the man to be sent to the House of Detention.

HOUSE KEEPING AIDS

AT LANE, CRAWFORD'S

"REDIO" SELF CONTAINED POLISHING CLOTHS FOR SILVER & BRASS.	QUALITY & SERVICE	"VONO" THE NEW KNIFE MACHINE. — SOON SAVES ITS COST.
WIRE MEAT COVERS. — FLY SWATTERS. — SAUCE PAN CLEANERS.		"JUDGE" BRAND ENAMELLED SAUCE PANS, STEW PANS, &c. THE BEST MADE.
"O" CEDAR" MOPS & POLISH. — CLEANSES WHILE IT POLISHES.		TRY THE "VACUUM" CLOTHES WASHER. — NO BOILING RUBBING. SCRUBBING.

PHONE 1741. HARDWARE DEPT. PHONE 1741.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

A NEW STOCK OF BAROGRAPHS.

The
Special Self Recording Barometer
AND
The B.O.T. Pattern
Marine Mercurial Barometer
AT
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

FOR
JUNE-JULY.
JUST RECEIVED
AT
ANDERSON'S
(OPPOSITE CITY HALL).

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

The Production of Cloths of the Better kind at Moderate prices has enabled us to keep always ahead of the times.

TAIPO CLOTH.

This ideal Summer fabric, we are now showing in many smart designs. "Taipo" Cloths do not shrink and will out wear any other Material.

CALL AND INSPECT THEM AT
10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

R. H. SKELTON, A.R.S.M., Assoc. I.M.M.
has severed his connection with Messrs. J. H. SKELTON & CO., Ltd., as from 5th July, 1934, and is in practice as Consulting Engineer and Geologist at 14, PRINCE STREET, (SECOND FLOOR), HONGKONG. Telephone 215.
Examination and Valuation of Mineral Properties, Advisory Work, and Technical Supervision.
Offices at Room 4, Fourth Floor, Union Buildings, after 1st August.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after SATURDAY, the 6th instant, the Supply of Water in Kowloon will be turned on in the Public Mains during the following hours only:

Shamshuipo and Pak Tau Heung and Tai Kok Tui
Kowloon City and Ma Tau Wei
Tsimshatsui and Mongkok District, West of Coronation and Nathan Roads and between Fife Street and Austin Road.
Hung Hom and Kowloon City Road.
7 a.m. to 10 a.m.
From the East side of Coronation Road, including Ho Mun Tin.
South of Gascoigne and Austin Roads.
7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
T. L. PERKINS,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1934. [193]

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES
via JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"APUS"
having arrived from above mentioned ports on Friday, July 7th, 1934. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-warehouse Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned or Delivery Orders issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, July 12th, 1934, by Messrs. ANDERSON & ASH, Surveyors.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered after July 12th, 1934, will be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

Agents,
U.S.S.R. Emergency Fleet Corp.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1934. [194]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"SOUDAN".

Arrives HONGKONG ON 4TH JULY, 1934.

From ANTWERP, LONDON, BOMBAY,
COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where cargo consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From PENINSULAR GULF, B.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co's Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & BODDARD, at 10 a.m. on MONDAY, and TUESDAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

JACKINSON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1934. [195]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NIPPON."

From TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI,
PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO
and SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5th. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to suit.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 11th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to the Top Floor of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK, NEW BUILDING, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, adjoining Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co.'s Office.

VERNON & SMYTH.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1934. [1183]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, JULY 8TH, commencing 3.45 p.m.

The Charge for admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.
The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

[1188]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

BATHING SEASON, 1934—REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTION.

MEMBERS' FRIENDS may become Bathing Members at a charge of \$15.00 for Double Tickets and \$10.00 for Single Tickets from July to October inclusive, on entering their names, together with the names of their proposer, in the register provided for that purpose at the Club House, where Bathing Tickets will be issued.
By Order of the General Committee,
F. G. VANCE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1934. [1174]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the UNITED KINGDOM.)

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 1931 for 200 Shares of this Company in the name of DE JUV HAWK of 70, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has been LOST or STOLEN, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to DE JUV HAWK, and the original Certificate will thereafter be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1934. [1125]

G. A. S.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate, which should be marked "TENDER FOR THE OCCUPATION OF A PARCEL OF CROWN LAND AT HUNG HOM, BEING A PORTION OF THAT AREA AT PRESENT KNOWN AS KOT LOO MARINE LOT No. 83," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until 11 a.m. on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1934, for the occupation for a period of three years of either of those parcels of ground shown colored red and blue on plan signed by the Director of Public Works and dated 30th June, 1934, containing about 31,500 square feet and 28,000 square feet respectively, but subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of \$100 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender in compliance with the conditions, should the tender be accepted.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
T. L. PERKINS,
Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, 14th June 1934. [1191]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:

Boxes ABC, QV, RE, RU, RW, TA, TH.

WANTED.—Gentleman with 1st Class

experience in Export, Import, Shipping, Insurance and Bookkeeping seeks position. Excellent references. Reply to H.L.C., c/o Daily Press Office. [193]

WANTED.—Experienced Draughtsman

in Architectural and Constructional Steelwork required by local Company. State age, Experience and Salary expected. Apply Box T.H., c/o Daily Press Office. [193]

TO BE LET.—Furnished, for Two months

from 15th July. No. 53, Robinson Road—approachable by Car. Apply DOWDALL & CO., 20, Des Vaux Road. [190]

FOR SALE.—MOTORBOAT "COZZIT"

Engine. New Bosch Magneto. Speed about 8 miles, 6' Cabin, Lavatory, Pantry, Electric light throughout, Ice Chest, etc. Price \$4,000. Apply Box T.K., c/o Daily Press Office. [192]

TO LET.

5 ROOMED HOUSE on the Peak. Those taking over entire furniture will have preference.
Apply under Letter A.B.C. this paper. [1180]

TO LET.

From 1st July, 1934 or Earlier if Required.
SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of Central, Verandah to each room. FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Seakow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building, suitable for office and godown.
Further details apply.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

[485]

INTIMATION

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

An exact reproduction of the water of a famous European Spa—Blends perfectly with Wines and Spirits—especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

"Drink deep, or touch not the Pyerian Spring."

"There, shallow draughts intoxicate the brain."

"And drinking deeply sobers us again."

POPE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Associated Water Manufacturers.

BIRTHS.

HAGEN.—On July 6th, at 3, Tregunter Mansions, to PHYLIS, wife of E. C. HAGEN, a daughter. [1900]

PERRY.—On July 5th, at 138A, Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. PERRY, a daughter. [1198]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 7TH, 1934.

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING PROBLEM.

THERE is no unanimity of opinion in the United States regarding the merchant shipping policy. "Some of the arguments for maintaining vast American fleets of ships for handling freight and passengers are highly fallacious," declares a recent issue of the American Review of Reviews. This journal's view of the subject is expressed in these terms:—"At the present time the world's shipping is greatly beyond the world's needs. It happens that other countries have hundreds of thousands of seamen working at low wages, while Americans can do much better on land, unless they are paid at sea on a scale which makes it impossible for us to carry freight in competition with Japan, Great Britain, Norway, or Italy. They are now proposing at Washington a wholly new policy, in accordance with which our railroads will be invited to link up with steamship lines and even to own and operate such lines on the plan of the Canadian Pacific. We should, of course, allow American ships to go into the international labour market. The sea population is essentially international. Our ships should be officered by Americans, but they might well carry Chinese crews. It is just as desirable to have American-controlled ships on the Pacific employing Chinese crews, as it is undesirable to establish Chinese immigrants in residential communities on American soil. The two things are entirely separ-

able. If we should recognize the international character of sea labour, we should not need to pay large subsidies to a merchant marine; and if we encouraged railroads and other large interests to own and operate ships, we should, without undue cost to the Treasury, be able to keep the American flag afloat on all seas, and have it welcomed in all harbours."

The United States Shipping Board was faced with a unique industrial problem when it was called upon to organize into a mercantile marine the huge fleet of merchant vessels built in war-time. It is not surprising, especially when regard is had to the stagnation of trade throughout the world since the war, that the effort should have resulted in prodigious monetary loss. The last annual report showed that revenue fell short of expenses by about 921 million dollars, or about \$20,000,000, and this notwithstanding that the receipts, included \$105,872,000 appropriations received from Congress and \$37,672,000 from sales. The disadvantages of Government ownership have been recognized, and the very first principle laid down in the American Merchant Marine Act—popularly known as the Jones Act—directs that the vessels should be sold as quickly as possible to private interests. But, unlike the British Government, who disposed of all the tonnage it had built and purchased during the war, the United States have so far been able to dispose of very few of their vessels to private interests, and their nationalized fleet consequently remains with them and has become a heavy burden on the taxpayer. Consequently the situation has given rise to a good many measures, which, if carried into effect, would, according to the President of the British Chamber of Shipping, "prejudicially affect international shipping interests and hamper the movement of international trade at a moment when producers and merchants, as well as consumers, urgently require cheap and efficient sea transport."

Referring to the suggestions to grant preferential railroad rates on cargo exported or imported in American vessels, and to impose dues on foreign ships in excess of the dues on American vessels, or place taxes on cargo imported or exported in vessels other than American, Mr. FREDERICK LEWIS in his last inaugural address before the British Chamber of Shipping remarked: "Assuming that every country commenced to impose discriminatory conditions in favour of its own shipping, we should arrive at the point of absurdity where each country would be sending its own ships to bring its own imports, obviously a most uneconomical procedure, as it would result in each vessel making its outward voyage in ballast, unless, of course, cargoes were exchanged at some point in the middle of the ocean—a Gilbertian proceeding."

British shipping, as Sir FREDERICK LEWIS observed, has been built up on the principle that international trade is free to all. The United States, France, Japan and Russia have already departed from that principle by restricting the coasting trade to vessels flying their respective national flags, so that if the nations, widely distributed over the oceans of the world, which constitute the British Empire, with a population of some 440,000,000, were to adopt a coasting law in favour of British Empire shipping, there would be some justification in the precedents already established by other countries. And if a discriminatory tax should ever be imposed on British vessels trading between any ports outside the British Empire, it might, and, in fact, would necessitate a reconsideration of the whole problem. The view to which British shipowners strongly adhere, is that, apart from the conflict with international comity and moral equity which such a reversal of the principle of freedom of trade would involve, it is certain that such a policy would never pay any maritime nation on economic grounds. Sir FREDERICK LEWIS told the Chamber of Shipping that he had taken some trouble to look into the matter, and he thought he was correct in saying that of the leading maritime nations of the world there are none that could afford to restrict their own foreign trade to their own flag, because statistics showed that the tonnage of these countries would far exceed the whole of their own foreign import and export trade, and they would inevitably and automatically lose any share of the carrying trade of other countries so not be supposed that the Government had granted the Company's demands or had pledged themselves to the Company in any way.

would undoubtedly retulate in a similar way. Sir FREDERICK's conception of the situation is that we are paying the price of war and that shipowners throughout the world must pull together to help to rescue civilisation. "Generally speaking," he said, "there is no reason why the shipping business of all nations should not work in fair and friendly competition, co-operating together in matters in which we are mutually interested, particularly in regard to the uniformity of International Law, and settling in general harmony questions of common interests." Coming from such a source these views and opinions should carry their due weight wherever there may be any thought of departing from the sound principle that international trade should be free to all.

The body of the Chinese quarryman who was drowned at Ma Wan whilst bathing on Tuesday has been recovered.

Owing to defects in the Eastern Extension Co.'s Hongkong-Shanghai cable, all telegrams for Shanghai and beyond are subject to considerable delay.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 24th, amounted to 31,887 tons, and the sales during the period to 29,737 tons.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Mr. J. W. Franks, Superintendent of Victoria Goal, to Miss Georgina Vennell at St. John's Cathedral on Thursday, July 20th.

"THE TELEPHONE DEAL."

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE FACTS.

In regard to our leading article, "The Telephone Deal" in the last issue of the Daily Press, it was suggested to us, yesterday, by Mr. Parker Ness, that we were wrong in supposing that the Government called in experts merely for guidance in coming to a decision. Mr. Parker Ness says that the experts have agreed in their valuations and, the Government have accepted their figures; indeed, Mr. Parker Ness says that the Government agreed beforehand to treat the experts' valuation as an award by which they would be bound.

On inquiry from the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., yesterday afternoon, we were glad to learn that our view of the situation is the correct one. Mr. Fletcher says the experts did not agree, there was a difference of £70,000 between them, and the Government has not accepted either of their valuations but has used their figures as a guide in making an offer to the Telephone Company.

Reviewing the negotiations with the Company during the last two years, Mr. Fletcher recalled that Mr. Lowe reported on the value of the telephone undertaking but made the reservation that on certain questions, "e.g., allowance for depreciation, the opinion of a technical expert on telephones was essential. A Committee which afterwards went into the question came to the same conclusion. 'On returning from leave,' said Mr. Fletcher, "and reading these various reports all asking for expert advice, I said, 'By all means, let us get this advice.' The Company had Mr. Cook, and the Government authorised the engagement of Mr. Cole, manager of the Shanghai Telephone Company, as adviser to the Hongkong Government for this purpose. Mr. Cole's valuation came to £210,000 and Mr. Cook's came to £280,000. Mr. Cole agreed that one item of £11,000, included by Mr. Cook might reasonably be added to his valuation; but he criticised Mr. Cook's valuation, generally, as not 'putting depreciation high enough, having regard to conditions in the East.'

Mr. Fletcher went on to say that the Government had not the slightest intention of entering into an agreement "off their own back" so to speak. Alluding to our article he said the Government was fully aware that it did not consist of business men, and it never meant to do other than consult business men about the proposed agreement. The preliminary work of getting facts together as a basis for discussion necessarily fell upon the Government, but having done the preliminary work, the next step, in the ordinary course, would be to place the whole of the facts before the unofficial members and, in a matter of this complexity, the unofficial members would probably suggest the appointment of a special committee.

The Hon. Mr. Chou Shou-son's suggestion that the two Chambers of Commerce should be consulted was readily accepted by the Government as probably a still more satisfactory means of securing thorough ventilation of the question. Mr. Fletcher put it even more strongly when he added that no Government would suddenly spring upon the public the announcement that such a considerable increase in the telephone rates had been approved, and that there was no appeal. The Company desired to announce their proposed rates and they were permitted to do so in order to bring the situation before the public in a tangible form. But it must not be supposed that the Government had granted the Company's demands or had pledged themselves to the Company in any way.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH ROUTES' AGENCY.]

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

ITS IMPRUDENT DIRECTORS.

PARIS, July 6th.

The report of the Senatorial Committee, in regard to the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which was signed by M. Guillaume Pouille, declares that the directors of the bank were imprudent in granting almost unlimited credits where such confidence was not justified.

They attracted depositors from the Far East by allowing a very high rate of interest, and thought to compensate themselves by involving the bank in long-term credit operations of considerable risk; moreover, they tolerated large uncovered personal liabilities among the directors, which pointed to private speculation on their part.

In dealing with the inefficiency of the assistance afforded by the bank, the report recalls that what absorbed the large sum after depositors had been paid off was the payment of fresh advances to different debtors, whereby, in Paris alone, debit accounts were increased by 72,000,000 francs.

BANQUE MUST BE REFINANCED.

Writing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Darcais, who accompanied Marshal Joffre to the Far East, remarks that wherever Marshal Joffre came in contact with financial, commercial and industrial circles, whether French, Chinese or Foreign, he found that they were unanimous in the opinion that the Banque Industrielle de Chine must be refloated. M. Darcais points out that it is absurd to speak of rivalry in the domain of exchange, deposits, advances, etc., which are common to all banks.

The French Indo-China and Siam, and the British and Dutch possessions in the Far East are developing with incredible rapidity. The volume of business is increasing so rapidly that everyone can prosper without injuring his neighbour. The reason for the Banque Industrielle de Chine crisis, lies in the fact that the Paris directors lost sight of the principles on which the bank was founded. Deposits and profits harvested from Singapore to Yokohama were immobilised in purely home affairs, in which they were swallowed up or compromised.

FRANCE IN THE FAR EAST.

HAPPY EFFECT OF ALLIED VICTORY.

PARIS, July 5th.
M. Maurice Long, Governor-General of Indo-China, when reporting to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, laid stress on the powerful effect of the Allied victory on the Eastern peoples, and showed that the relations of Indo-China with Japan were cordial.

He mentioned points in the customs tariff which were capable of improvement in the interests of French relations with the Peking Government. Indo-China was in touch with Southern China, where they treated with the military governors, were the real heads of state. This policy resulted in the absence of frontier incidents. Mr. Long in conclusion, said that France's liberal policy in the Far East was approved by the natives of those countries, where it had given happy results. He considered that the Chinese Government's concessions to the Banque Industrielle de Chine had been materially and morally important.

JAPANESE NAVAL CURTAILMENTS.

THREE KOREAN STATIONS ABOLISHED.

TOKYO, July 5th.
According to an announcement by the Navy Department, the naval bases at Port Arthur, Takashiki and Yokohama, are to be abolished, in line with other naval curtailments. Maizuru and Chinkai in Korea will be reduced to second class bases.

A large number of residents yesterday afternoon availed themselves of an invitation extended to them by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to view one of the latest additions to their fleet, the *Hakozaki-maru*, now passing through the Port of her maiden trip to Europe. The new steamer was launched in March this year at Nagasaki, and has a gross tonnage of 10,413.31 tons. Her length is 510 feet, breadth 82 feet and a depth of 27 feet. Built of steel she is driven by two turbines actuating twin screws. She has excellent accommodation for 116 first-class and 55 second-class passengers. Like the sister ships which have been placed on the run this year, the *Hakozaki-maru* is a fine ship in every respect, and the visitors were most favourably impressed by their inspection. Refreshments were provided and the Band of the King's Music.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[TELEGRAPH SERVICE'S ASSOCIATION.]DUBLIN'S DESPERATE
CONFLICT.COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF
O'CONNELL STREET HOTELS.

LONDON, July 5th.
The fires in O'Connell Street are raging fiercely, and at midnight the complete destruction of the hotels appeared inevitable. Firing had ceased except for occasional sniping, and all the irregulars had either escaped or been captured.

Cathal Brugha was wounded whilst desperately attempting to rush an outpost of troops.

There is no information regarding do Valera.

CATHAL BRUGHA SERIOUSLY
INJURED.

LATER.
Cathal Brugha's condition is critical to-day, following an operation at the hospital.

TWENTY-FIVE IMPORTANT BUILD-
INGS DESTROYED.

LONDON, July 5th.
The fires in O'Connell Street raged all night long, and the sky was lit up with sheets of flames, the firemen working valiantly to prevent the spread of the fire to other thoroughfares. Altogether, twenty-five of the City's most important buildings were destroyed or burning, one serious effect being a great diminution in the already inadequate hotel accommodation. This is particularly disastrous in view of the approach of Horse Show week and the Tall Teann Games, the latter being fixed for the beginning of August. Hosts of overseas visitors are expected.

ARREST OF ROBERT BARTON.

Robert Barton—de Valera's Minister of Defence—who escaped with de Valera from Sackville Street on Tuesday night, has been arrested.

A DESPOTISM BASED ON
BRIGANDAGE.

LONDON, July 5th.
The surrender of Sackville Street was followed by night-long sniping in Dublin by the remnants of the irregulars.

A Government proclamation, issued to-day, calls the people to arms, and says the army has broken the conspiracy which aimed at imposing a despotism based on brigandage, but the possibility of continued sporadic action necessitates an increase in the army. For this reason the Head Quarters of the Volunteer Organisation has been instructed to issue an appeal to members that they will accept active service for six months' and also recruit other citizens desirous of joining. The proclamation confidently anticipates that the people will willingly respond and do their part in making the country safe for democracy, and re-establish a resurgent and triumphant Irish nation on a firm and lasting foundation.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENDING MIDST FIRE AND
GARNAGE.

LONDON, July 5th.
The battle in Dublin is closing with a huge conflagration in Sackville Street. An 18-pounder at 7 o'clock this morning resumed the bombardment at close range. Simultaneously the stronghold was machine-gunned by armoured cars from the streets and by Lewis guns from the buildings opposite. Soon flames were pouring out from Hamman's Hotel, and these spread to the Hibernian Office Society's premises, the tramway offices, and the Gresham Hotel. The irregulars maintained their resistance.

A white flag was hoisted on the roof adjoining Hamman's Hotel in the midst of the conflagration, but troops advancing thereon fired on the white flag which was withdrawn, and operations were resumed. Snipers were again most troublesome in various parts of the city.

GRANVILLE HOTEL AN INFERNO.

LATER.
Ten buildings in Sackville Street are on fire.
At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the irregulars were still firing from the windows of the Granville Hotel, with an inferno of flames on either side. The five last occupants of the Gresham Hotel surrendered at 3 o'clock.

Prominent republicans—arrested in Dublin to-day include Sean O'Kelly, ex-Sinn Féin Ambassador to Paris, and Art O'Brien, Ex-President of the Irish Self-Determination League in London.

REBELS—SURRENDER SACKVILLE
STREET.

The remainder of the irregulars in O'Connell Street (Sackville Street) have surrendered. Cathal Brugha has been made a prisoner.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF
GERMANY.
MINISTERIAL ADDITIONS.

Berlin, June 5th.
The question of the Independent Socialists' entry into the Government was discussed at an inter-party meeting of Democrats and (Christians, and the meeting agreed on the principle of the expansion of the Government coalition. It is expected if the proposal is adopted that the Independents will be given the vacant Portfolio of Reconstruction, also one Cabinet Office without a portfolio.

PROTECTING THE REPUBLIC.

Speaking in the Reichstag on the first reading of a bill for the protection of the Republic, Dr. Koester, Minister for the Interior, intimated that the Measure will replace the recent Presidential decrees, and added that the country is in danger, therefore the bill is necessary for the preservation of the Republic.

SERIOUS CONFLICTS IN SAXONY.

EMILIN, June 5th.
Fighting between workmen and police at Zwickau, in Saxony, was followed by an attack on the Town Hall, with the object of disarming the police. The latter fired on the crowd and the demonstrators replied; one workman and one policeman being killed, while numbers were wounded on both sides. Hostilities lasted till late at night.

A crowd numbering 25,000 rioted at Sommersehburg, of whom three were killed and one wounded. The demonstrators surrounded and disarmed a detachment of twenty police.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS'
MANIFESTO.THE UNITY OF THE
PROLETARIAT.

Berlin, July 5th.
The central committee of the Independent Socialists has issued a manifesto, which states that, in view of militarist and monarchist reaction, it is essential that unity of the proletariat be achieved; therefore the Independent Socialists are prepared to enter the Government.

REMOVING TRACES OF THE
DYNASTY.

The Municipality of Lubek has decided to change dynastic street-names into republican names. In the course of a discussion Communist members took the basis of Bismarck and Moltke from the hall into the street, where they destroyed them.

Republican demonstrators at Dusseldorf removed the street-signs from Ludendorff Street and Hindenburg Square, substituting Erzberger and Rathenau signs.

In clashes between the police and civilians during Republican demonstrations at Frankfurt and Wiesbaden two police and seven civilians were wounded.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION
LEADS TO BLOODSHED.

LATER.
Details of yesterday's Republican demonstration show that it was accompanied by considerable bloodshed. The most serious affair was at Sommersehburg, near Magdeburg, after disturbances in which an ex-captain, who was an estate manager, was killed. The police sent reinforcements from Magdeburg, who fought thousands of armed rioters throughout the night. There were many casualties.

Rioters this morning looted Count Gneisenau's estate.
Demonstrators at Sinsgen, near Freiburg, were fired on by an ex-captain, whose house they stormed, killing the ex-captain. It appears one demonstrator was killed and 10 wounded.

U.S. RAILWAY STRIKE.
EXTENSION TO TRACKMEN
AVERTED.

Chicago, July 5th.
The extension of the railroad strike to 100,000 trackmen has been averted. Board of Union leaders have instructed the men to continue at work and take up their grievances with individual railroad men. If no decision is thus reached, the matter will be referred to the Labour Board.

GRESHAM HOTEL IN RUINS.

LATER.
The last stand of the irregulars in O'Connell Street was marked by stubborn defence and reckless courage. Even after the Gresham Hotel was aflame, they fired from upper windows. Close-packed and driven up by smoke, they took up a position in the Granville Hotel, where they continued to resist.

The firing caused an outbreak in the opposite side street, threatening the Edinburgh Hotel, whence, presently, thirty people, including a white-haired septuagenarian lady, under a flag of truce, emerged carrying luggage.

The Gresham Hotel is now a heap of smoking ruins. Members of the Red Cross bravely reached the hotel horses, and the Fire Brigade was busy amid the shooting, limiting the area of the conflagration.

A Free State communiqué mentions that Garry Houlahan, described as leader of the irregulars, has been made a prisoner.

LATEST CABLES.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
AUGLO-PERSIAN COMPANY'S BIG
EXTENSIONS.

LONDON, July 5th.
In the House of Commons, during the third reading of the Anglo-Persian Oil Payment of Calls Bill, Major Sir J. L. Baird (Under-Secretary of Home Department), mentioned that the company proposed to spend nearly £1,000,000 on plant, and over £2,000,000 on the purchase of vessels.

STATUS OF ALIENS BILL.

The second reading of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill has passed the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT SPLIT
THREATENED.

THE DUTY OF FABRIC GLOVES.

LONDON, July 5th.
Political significance is attached to Mr. Lloyd George's promise to the Lancashire deputation, headed by Earl Derby, yesterday, that the duty of 33.1-3 per cent. on fabric gloves from Germany, would not be enforced until Lancashire's case against the duty had been fully examined, and in the meanwhile the House of Commons will not be asked to approve of an order, under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, for the imposition of the duty.

The Unionists are already protesting against the decision, which is regarded as a concession to the free traders, and threaten to end the coalition if the Cabinet reverses its decision to enforce the order.

THE NEW DUTCH FRANCHISE

AMSTERDAM, July 5th.
The legislative elections under the new law based on proportional representation, with women's suffrage, are being held to-day. The electors will total over 2,350,000.

U.S. FREIGHT RATES ON
COTTON.

INCREASE CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, July 5th.
The Interstate Commerce Commission confirms the reports that the railway authorities are advancing freight rates on cotton from about July 25th. The new schedule has not yet been issued.

EARLIER CABLES.

ATTEMPTED SEDITION IN
BRAZIL.

GOVERNMENT RETAINS CONTROL.

RIO JANEIRO, July 5th.

A seditious movement broke out last night, but was immediately repressed. The Government, which has been controlling the situation, the movement followed the recent disciplinary measures by the Federal Government against the ex-President, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, who, supported by the Military Club, telegraphed to the Officer Commanding the Federal Forces at Pernambuco orders contrary to the Government's measures to preserve order at Pernambuco, in connection with an agitation for the election of the State Governor.

MARTIAL LAW IN BRAZIL.
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 5th.REPARATION COAL
DELIVERIES.GERMANY SUGGESTS ENGLISH
SUPPLIES.

Berlin, July 5th.
It is semi-officially stated that Germany has suggested to the Reparations Commission that English instead of German coal be supplied for the coal deliveries that Germany is obliged to make to the Entente.

HUGE TOBACCO FORTUNE.
BIG CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

LONDON, July 5th.
Mr. Henry Herbert Wills, director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, left £2,750,000. He bequeathed £500,000 to charity, including £7,000 to the Bishop of Korea.

WARS' AFTERMATH.
QUARTER MILLION PARISHIAN
WIDOWS.

PARIS, July 5th.
Census returns show that there are 236,822 widows in Paris, mostly as a result of the war, compared with 50,392 widowers. Unmarried people number 1,800,000, including 100,000 more women than men.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.
SOVIETS' "FANTASTIC FIGURES"
CAUSE DEADLOCK.

THE HAGUE, July 5th.

Marxist delegates maintain that it is for the Russians to produce an explanation of the fantastic figures presented last week, while the Russians declare that they have nothing more to say, as they have given all the information required, but the other side refused to give the information needed by the Soviet in regard to debts and private property, though they would be compelled in the long run to give this because of its basic nature.

M. Alphand, the French delegate, interviewed by Reuters, said he believed that agreement was impossible. The only satisfactory feature hitherto was the indication that the Russians are abandoning some of the principles of Communism.

WORLD'S TENNIS
CHAMPIONSHIP.HEAVY RAIN INTERRUPTS
PROGRAMME.

LONDON, July 5th.
At Wimbledon, in heavy rain, the programme to-day included three fifth-round matches, the winners qualifying for the semi-final. Only one was finished, Lycett beating Davidson 2/6, 6/1, 6/4, 8/5. Patterson leads over Campbell by two sets to one. Gilbert and Mayropordato did not start.

The ladies' semi-final matches will be Mrs. Peacock v. Miss Longman, and Mrs. Mulloy v. Mrs. S. S. Beamish.

CHURCHES AND EUROPEAN
PEACE.DUKE OF SUTHERLAND AT
SCOTTISH ASSEMBLY.

The General Assemblies of the two leading Presbyterian Churches in Scotland, between whom there is a strong movement for union, began their annual meetings in Edinburgh on May 23rd. The opening of the Church of Scotland Assembly was attended by the customary ceremonial, in which the Duke of Sutherland again represented the King as Lord High Commissioner.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland held a service in Holyrood Palace before the meeting of the Assembly. For the first time in the history of the Lord High Commissioner's service at Holyrood Palace ladies were present in their public capacity.

In the Assembly Hall the new Moderator, the Rev. Dr. John Smith, of Partick Parish, Glasgow, was installed. He read the King's letter, in which it was stated that his Majesty had ordered the customary grant of £2,000 for the promotion of Christian knowledge, particularly for the promoting of such knowledge in the Highlands and islands of Scotland.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S ADDRESS.

The Duke of Sutherland, in his address, after saying that since he addressed the Assembly last year the industrial affairs of the country had certainly improved, referred to foreign affairs. He said:

I am sorry to say that international affairs are not settling themselves as speedily as we should all like to see, in spite of the most earnest endeavours on the part of our responsible Ministers. A substantial measure of success has already, however, been achieved, and the promise of further rich fruits of the recent Conference is in sight. The equally earnest efforts of the Church throughout the civilized world are greatly needed to assist in encouraging and promoting that spirit of Christian brotherhood and goodwill amongst the nations which is essential for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of civilization after the bitter ferment of the great war through which we have passed.

Without the spirit of brotherhood and reasonableness, the safeguards would wholly be wanting which can prevent the crushed world from gradually sliding backwards into the mire of insolent savagery and render impossible the outbreak of a new war even more terrible than the last. But let us not for a moment regard this as an actual possibility to-day. Let us rather determine, especially as members of the Church of Christ, to strive to unite all parties and classes in all countries, that believe in the future of a Christian civilization, one of whose marks shall be that war be permitted to enter into it, and it will once again become possible for mankind to live in peace and quiet prosperity, to cultivate their fields, and carry on their peaceful trades, in happy contentment.

Signs are not wanting, though they reveal themselves only too slowly, that the forces of anarchy are gradually becoming spent, and that the principles of sanity and humanity are gradually coming back to their own. Only thus can world peace be secured for our generation, and with peace the possibility of such prosperity and contentment as will rekindle the light of Christian and brotherly affection in the heart of mankind throughout civilization, and lead us on through the Christian religion to a brighter future than the world has ever known.

To achieve this great object, unity in both Church and State is essential, and I rejoice to think that since the last meeting of the Assembly, the Church of Scotland Bill has become law. This is a step in the right direction, and it is largely owing to the reasonable broad-mindedness of the Churches chiefly concerned in the negotiations of recent years that it has become possible.

E.A.S.M.A. MEETING.
MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association was held at the Club Rooms, Queen's Road, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was well attended and presided over by the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. E. H. Wilson), who was supported by Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh, Mr. W. J. E. Mackenzie and Mr. L. D. Martyn.

In opening the meeting the Chairman referred to the phenomenal progress made by the Association and the great success of the recently established Club. He mentioned that Mr. Bowes-Smith had been informed by the General Officer Commanding that a portion of the bathing beach at Stonecutters would be allotted to members of the Association and it was possible that they might be able to use the military launches which ran there daily. Continuing, the Chairman expressed thanks for a number of useful gifts presented to the Club by various donors and proceeded to refer to the question of membership, about which he said he intended to submit a proposal later. There were about 20 Frenchmen in the Colony who had served in the war and who he believed would like to join the Club, and he also knew of one American who desired to do so. With reference to the eligibility of members of the Mercantile Marine, enquiries had been made at the Harbour Office, and it had been found that any civilians who had been employed on ships passing through any war zone were entitled to the mercantile marine medal. For example, men on ships sailing in China waters as far as the forts at Tsing Tao, were eligible. It was not necessary for them to have been under enemy fire. The Chairman added that the Committee proposed electing as honorary members Mr. W. E. E. Shenton of the Firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston (Hon. Solicitors to the Association) and Mr. Percy Smith of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming (Hon. Auditors). He paid a tribute to the excellent work done by the members of the Committee.

Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh explained at some length the Deed of Trust drawn up in respect of the "Chater War Service Endowment Fund." He said the two trustees—the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Hongkong and the Manager in the Far East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson Co., Ltd.—were invested with a very considerable discretion as to how they should apply the money. The second clause recommended that the money should be invested in local mortgages and Mr. Mackintosh said he hoped that would be done; instead of bringing them in four per cent. interest as at present they would probably get eight per cent., which was a big consideration. Another clause stated that the income was to be divided between the British Legion in Hongkong and the Ex-Active Service Men's Association, for the first five years after the establishment of the fund. Clause 5 was very significant at the present moment. It said that should the trustees consider that either or both of the Associations had ceased to exist they should distribute the income, or donate the capital of the endowment fund to such charitable objects as they considered fit. There were, Mr. Mackintosh was sorry to say, a good many rumours floating about the Colony that the senior association—the British Legion—was in danger of ceasing to exist in Hongkong. He sincerely hoped that this was not the case and that they would all make an effort to see that it did not die without a very great struggle.

THE QUESTION OF ELIGIBILITY.
The Chairman on behalf of the Committee then proposed the following resolution:

"All candidates for membership must be proposed and seconded by members of the Association and approved by the General Committee. Membership will in all cases be restricted to men entitled to the General War and Victory Medals or equivalent decorations. The decision of the General Committee shall in all cases be final."

The Chairman pointed out that if the resolution was approved it would mean that all men who had served in the Allied Forces would become entitled to membership. Mr. MacKenzie suggested that men who had served in the Allied Forces should become Associate members and not ordinary members. He was quite sure that neither the Prince of Wales nor Sir Paul Chater would think of endorsing a fund which would embrace every nation on the face of the earth, including Greece, Slovakia and the rest of them. The Chinese Labour Corps was composed of very good men but he very much doubted whether any of the members would dare to see them enjoying full voting power in the Association.

THE CHATER WAR SERVICE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh explained at some length the Deed of Trust drawn up in respect of the "Chater War Service Endowment Fund." He said the two trustees—the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Hongkong and the Manager in the Far East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson Co., Ltd.—were invested with a very considerable discretion as to how they should apply the money. The second clause recommended that the money should be invested in local mortgages and Mr. Mackintosh said he hoped that would be done; instead of bringing them in four per cent. interest as at present they would probably get eight per cent., which was a big consideration. Another clause stated that the income was to be divided between the British Legion in Hongkong and the Ex-Active Service Men's Association, for the first five years after the establishment of the fund. Clause 5 was very significant at the present moment. It said that should the trustees consider that either or both of the Associations had ceased to exist they should distribute the income, or donate the capital of the endowment fund to such charitable objects as they considered fit. There were, Mr. Mackintosh was sorry to say, a good many rumours floating about the Colony that the senior association—the British Legion—was in danger of ceasing to exist in Hongkong. He sincerely hoped that this was not the case and that they would all make an effort to see that it did not die without a very great struggle.

THE QUESTION OF ELIGIBILITY.

The Chairman on behalf of the Committee then proposed the following resolution:

"All candidates for membership must be proposed and seconded by members of the Association and approved by the General Committee. Membership will in all cases be restricted to men entitled to the General War and Victory Medals or equivalent decorations. The decision of the General Committee shall in all cases be final."

The Chairman pointed out that if the resolution was approved it would mean that all men who had served in the Allied Forces would become entitled to membership. Mr. MacKenzie suggested that men who had served in the Allied Forces should become Associate members and not ordinary members. He was quite sure that neither the Prince of Wales nor Sir Paul Chater would think of endorsing a fund which would embrace every nation on the face of the earth, including Greece, Slovakia and the rest of them. The Chinese Labour Corps was composed of very good men but he very much doubted whether any of the members would dare to see them enjoying full voting power in the Association.

RUSSIAN CHURCH PLUNDER.
GOLD AND JEWELS BY TON.

Moscow, May 15th.
Silver by the ton, gold by the hundred-weight, pearls by the bushel, and diamonds by the peck, dumped into wooden boxes, jute sacks, pasteboard cartons, or merely wrapped in parcels—all this treasure hoard awaits opening and sorting at the storerooms for valuables confiscated by the Soviet Government from the churches and synagogues of Russia for the benefit of the famine sufferers.

The correspondent of the Associated Press was permitted to visit the five-story lot building which constitutes the storeroom by consent of M. I. Kalinin, President of Russia and head of all the famine relief organizations. One floor of the building, about 100 feet long and 45 feet wide is already nearly filled with the articles confiscated in Moscow alone, three amounting to more than 90,000 pounds of silver, several hundred pounds of gold, and over 10,000 precious stones, mostly diamonds. Requisitioned articles from the provincial churches are to be stored on the other four floors.

Each of the 624 packages in this big room is sealed, and they are stacked in tiers reaching almost to the ceiling. The yield from some of the monasteries was too large for a single package, overflowing into smaller boxes stacked beside them.

A rough list of the articles "confiscated" accompanies each box as it is brought, under heavy guard, to the storeroom, but the exact value only will be known when appraisers open the parcels and sort the contents. These experts, and also the workmen who will unpack the boxes, are to be stripped of their ordinary clothing and provided with pocketless suits when the task of sorting begins.

Motor trucks fairly bristling with bayonets of the soldier escorts drive up to the treasure house all through the day and night, bringing boxes from the churches. From the outer gates to the roof, the building swarms with guards. To get permission to enter it at all, one must first visit another building, where some other State treasures are stored, and where soldiers even prevent pedestrians from walking on the side of the street on which the building fronts.—Reuter.

Mr. W. W. Martyn pointed out that it was laid down in the proposal that men must be proposed and seconded and that the decision of the Committee should be final. This meant they had power to keep out persons they considered undesirable.

Mr. F. P. R. James spoke in favour of admitting to full membership men who had served in the Mercantile Marine. He thought, however, that perhaps it might be necessary for the Committee to judge the cases on their individual merits.

Mr. Mackenzie thought the Association ought to extend hospitality to men who had served in the Allied Forces. He had personally received much kindness from the French and had always been elected a fully fledged member of their regimental messes. He also supported the admission to membership of men who had served in the Mercantile Marine. He thought it was not playing the game to keep them out.

Mr. F. T. James, whilst welcoming the extension of hospitality to men of other nations who served in the war, doubted whether they had the moral right to elect them to full membership. He personally thought they would be satisfied with associate membership.

Mr. Mackintosh instanced several cases of hardship if the present rules were adhered to. He specially drew attention to the fact that a Britisher serving with the French Army was, as the rules at present stood, ineligible for membership of the Association.

Dr. W. W. Pearce spoke in favour of the Committee's proposal. They certainly all felt it an honour to belong to the Association because it was exclusive. If they took away the exclusiveness they would take away the honour. He thought the General Committee could be trusted to safeguard that exclusiveness.

Allies may become Associate members. Considerable discussion followed and a bewildering series of amendments were submitted. Eventually the following resolutions were adopted:

(1)—Candidates for membership must be proposed and seconded by members of the Association and approved by the General Committee.

(2)—All men who have seen active service with the British Forces and Mercantile Marine between the years 1914 and 1918 are eligible for membership.

(3)—All men of the Allied Forces, other than British, entitled to such medals as in the opinion of the Committee are equivalent to the General War and Victory Medals, may be admitted as Associate members.

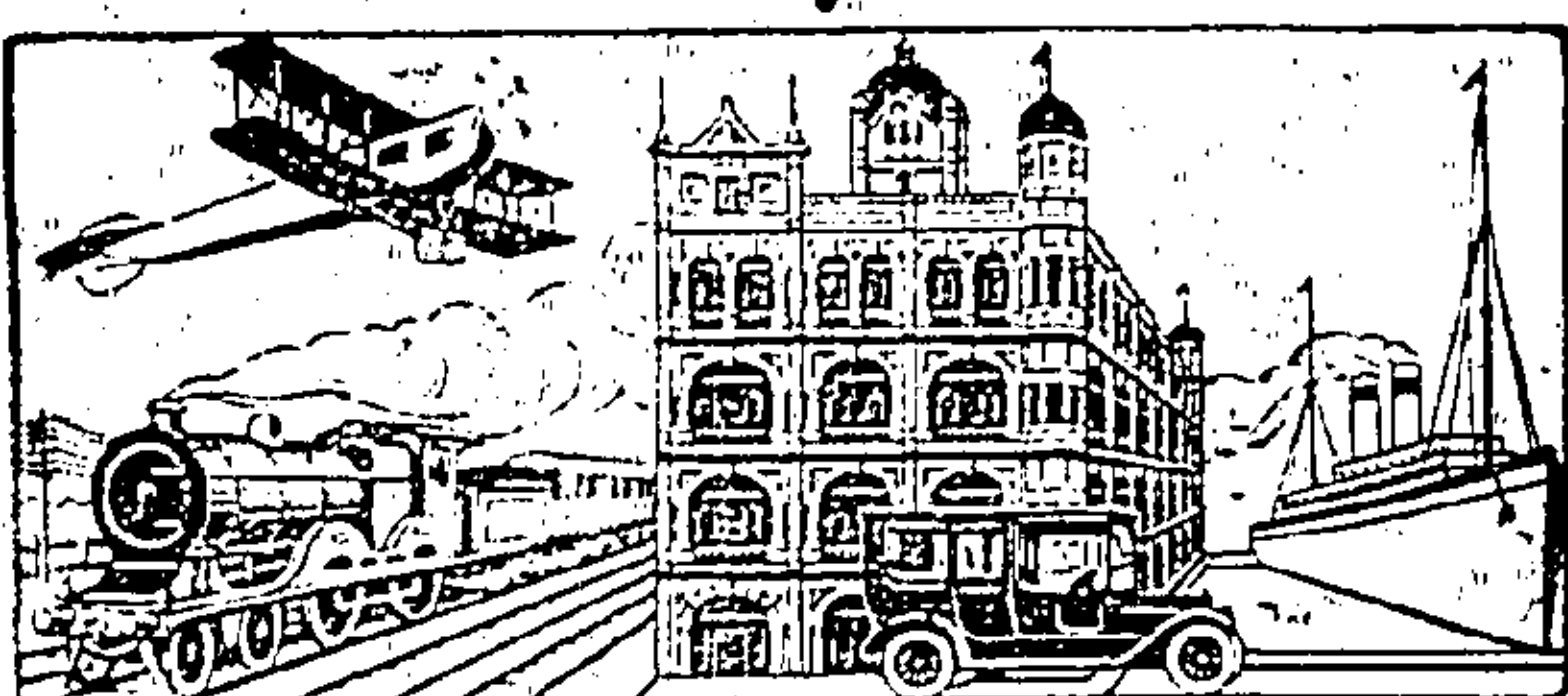
(4)—Associate members cannot vote or hold office, but otherwise shall enjoy the full privileges of membership.

A GOLD DINNER SERVICE CHEAP.

BUDAPEST, May 22nd.
A few days ago the Budapest police arrested an old Jewish dealer who was offering for sale in the second-hand goods market a magnificent gold plate dinner service for eighteen persons engraved with the Royal arms of Hungary.

On inquiry it was found that it had formerly belonged to the Royal household and had been used by the ex-King Charles during his last stay at Godollo Castle. During the Bolshevik dictatorship, the People's Commissars lived at the castle, which they looted. The dealer proved to have bought the service for 1,800 kronen (nominally 270 pounds, but at present little more than 10s.), and was allowed to retain possession of it.

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WEDDING.
PICTURESQUE CUSTOMS.

A correspondent to *The Times* writes:—
Strict adherence to national tradition will
be the keynote for the ceremonies of the
Royal wedding in Belgrade. [The wedding
had been fixed for June 1st, but was postponed
to June 8th, owing to the illness of
the Duchess of Sparta.] When King
Alexander's bride and her parents disembark
at the Sava Quay, the Slav pledge of
amity, bread and salt, will be offered to
King Ferdinand on a golden salver by the
Mayor, while bouquets are presented to
the Queen and to Princess Marie.

There will be no bridesmaids; but
hundreds of young girls, dressed in white
and carrying flowers, will form a guard
of honour on either side as the bride enters
the Cathedral on the wedding morning.
After the bridal couple, the most important
personages at a Serbian marriage are the
Koon (sponsor)—on this occasion the Duke
of York; the *Dzer* (knight attendant on
the bride), usually a relative of the groom;
and the *Star* (literally, wedding
expert), who is the general master of cere-
monies. Thus it will be seen there is
no best man in the English sense of the
word, as the Koon is the most honoured
guest; his function at the church is to
stand with the *Star* behind the
bridal pair and to hold aloft the wedding
crowns over their heads. The *Dzer* is
told off to wait on the bride, he escorts
her to the church, relieves her of her bouquet,
holds her gloves, and protects her in
the wedding crush.

Fine linen scarves, originally destined to
decorate their horses' necks, are distributed
to the guests. A specially beautiful spec-
imen handwoven with gold thread has been
reserved for the Duke of York.

The most trying ordeal of the bride
begins on her return from church, when
she alights in front of her new home.
Princess Marie has declared that she
will be "delighted" to fulfil all the
prescribed observances. She will step
over a band of cloth extended between the
gateposts. It represents the crossing of
the ancient moat, and is symbolical of the
separation of her new life from the old.
Next she will take a sieve filled with wheat
and sugar to be flung by her in handfuls
to all corners of the courtyard. In former
times a bride followed this by throwing
the sieve itself right over the roof of her
new domicile, but the height of the Palace
in Belgrade makes this impossible. The
new Queen will then approach the palace
door bearing a loaf and a flask of wine,
symbolical of the joy and plenty that she
brings to her husband. Her final task is
to lift up and embrace a child, on whom
she bestows a garment of her own making.
The infant son of a peasant from Topola—
birthplace of the great Kara-George, the
founder of the dynasty—has been selected
for this honour.

SODA WATER SPRING.

EXPLOITING A HAPPY FREAK OF
NATURE.

If you want to see soda-water spouting
from the earth in a fountain you must come
to Ginton, says the *Daily News*.

In this little Northamptonshire village,
lying a few miles out from Peterborough,
there has been discovered the only natural
soda spring in the world. Nature, in a
freakish fit of hospitality, invites you to
have a "splash" with her—not a mere
"split," or a bottleful, but gallons of it.
She throws soda-water about as recklessly
as one might splash bath water.

Round the fountain has been built a
miniature grotto, fashioned of quartz rock
and beautiful with palms, in the middle
of which the spring gushes up through
68ft. of solid rock. Crystal as Castalia,
it dances in a broad jet to a height of
6ft., and tumbles merrily in the foaming
rocks. Dip a glass in the spring, and
you bring it out icy-cold, and full of a
clear, aerated liquid.

The discovery of this strange natural
phenomenon was made quite accidentally
some years ago, when the Peterborough
Corporation was drilling for water to
supply the town.

Four holes were sunk. Three of the
springs proved to be hard water, and
the other was soft. It was noticed, how-
ever, that the soft water would not blend
with the hard, but caused a curious com-
motion, and turned a strange milky
white. Owing to these properties the
soft water spring was sealed down.

Recently Mr. H. Neaverson, a resident
of Peterborough, bought the property on
which the spring stands and had its
waters tested by leading London analysts,
who reported that Nature had supplied
England with a mineral water superior
to any foreign variety.

It does not require to be filtered, is
sparkling, clean to taste, and as different
from ordinary water as a vintage champagne
is from ordinary wine.

Since then Mr. Neaverson has sunk 18
wells in the neighbourhood, but has not
been able to tap the supply at any other
point. No one can explain the presence
of the spring at Ginton, but it is con-
jectured that there must be a narrow sub-
terranean river of soda-water flowing under
the ground, and probably drawing its
chemical properties from higher ground 30
or 40 miles away.

Mr. Neaverson has formed a company
to bottle the water, and it will shortly be
offered to the public. It is estimated that
40,000 bottles can be filled at the spring
per day.

Sir Harold Mackintosh, of office fame,
Sir Charles Higham, M.P., and Major Peter
Thomas are interested in the spring.

Advertisements in the Soviet newspapers
afford amusing reading, as, for instance:
Parrots for sale at 200,000,000 roubles;
rewards for lost cats, 5,000,000 roubles;
and a typewriter (slightly used),
1,000,000,000 roubles.

A. G. DA ROCHA

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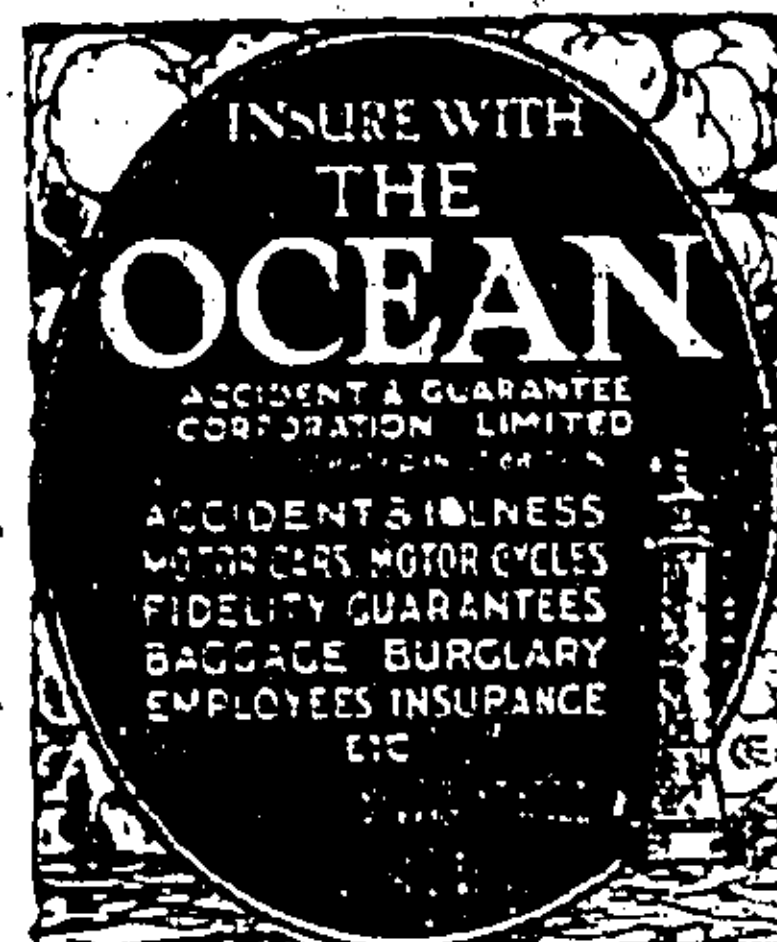
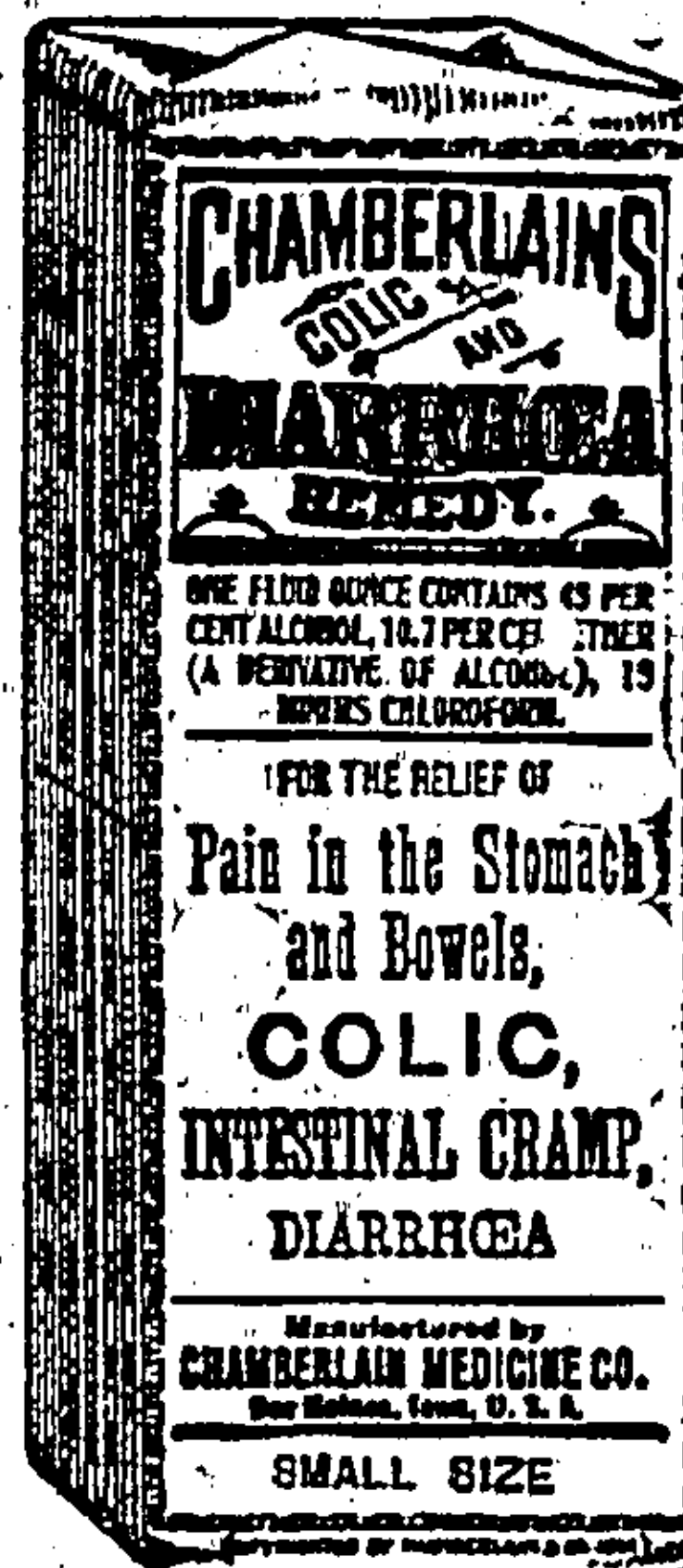
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TELEPH. 1030 2, QUEEN'S BLDG.Superior to Emulsions or Cod
Liver Oil.Each tiny Morrhuol capsule re-
presents the medicinal value of a
teaspoonful of oil.Recommended at the Paris Aca-
demy of Medicine, for loss of
appetite and flesh, to patients with
consumptive tendencies.Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

In the House of Lords on May 16th a
second reading was given to the bill in-
troduced by Lord Parmoor providing that
women charged with child-murder should
not be sentenced to the death penalty if the
crime was committed before the recovery of
the mother from the effects of childbirth.

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A STORY THAT WILL MAKE THE MOST BLASE PICTURE FAN GASPY
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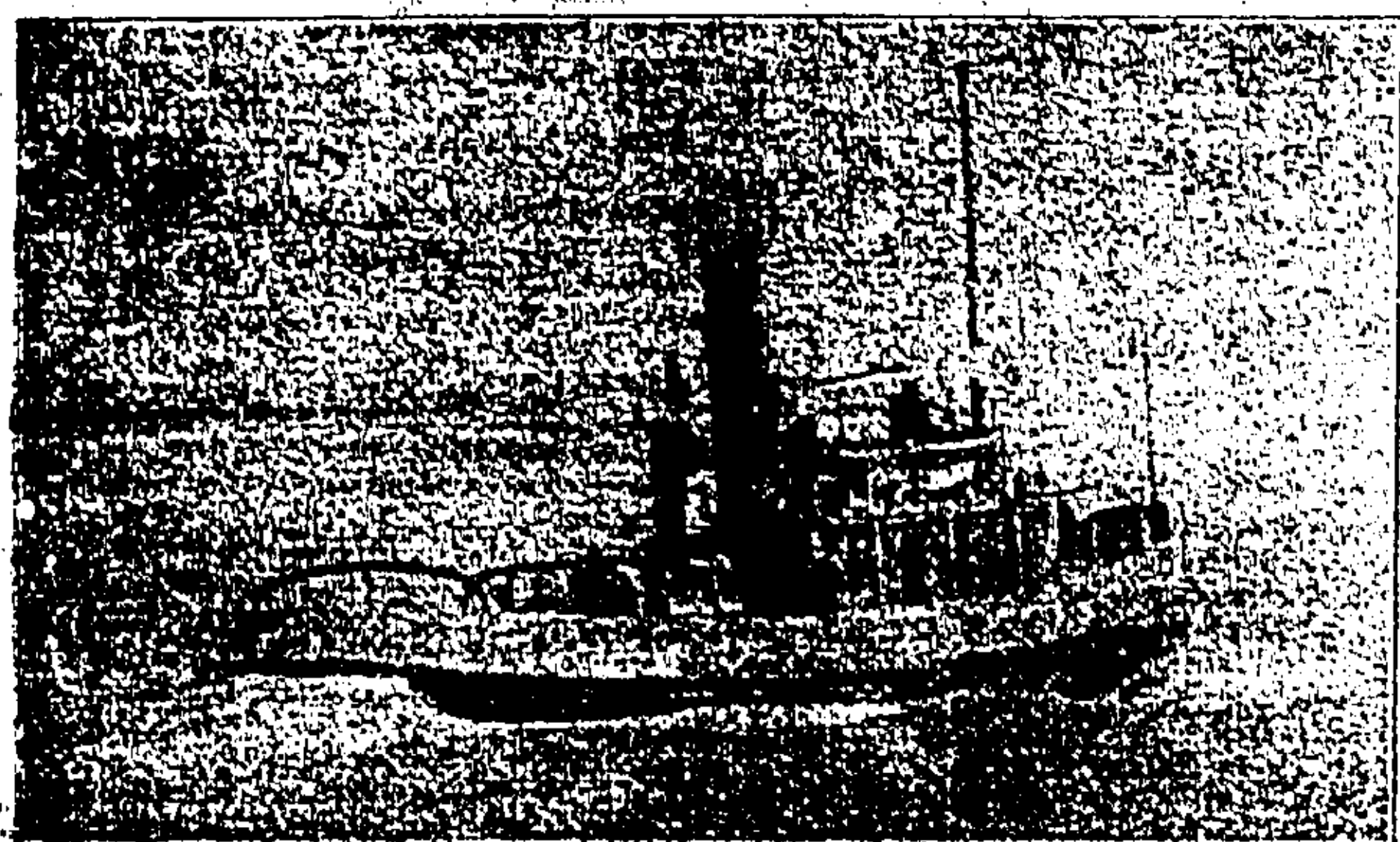
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TJIKINIL	JAVA	8th July	11th July	AMOI, SHANGHAI & JAPAN
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M.S. "Peru"	15th July	
M.S. "Africa"	28th July	4th September
M.S. "Java"	30th July	
M.S. "Asia"	14th September	21st October
M.S. "Indien"	2nd September	28th October
M.S. "Panama"	15th October	22nd November

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, May 31st.

Parliament has saved Scotland from the insult which some Scottish members would have put upon it by refusing to pass a Scottish Home Rule Bill at a short afternoon sitting. The debate must deepen the already prevalent sense of wonder as to where some M.P.'s live—in the clouds or down in a well. In Scotland we rarely hear the subject of Scottish Home Rule mentioned. Only from paragraphs in the press we learn that in certain long-haired quarters which echo enthusiastically the reactionary nationalist mania which is contributing more than any other single cause to the wreckage of Europe, it is considered of supreme importance. But in common, ordinary life it is the rarest thing to hear it named. When it is mentioned, it is generally as something humorous. Yet we hear one Scots member solemnly telling the House of Commons that it is to be the test question at the next election. We sometimes hear talk about the devotion of certain matters, but Home Rule—never.

The typical Parliamentary voice says that "Parliament must be relieved," but can that be done by setting up another Parliamentary legislative mill? It is doubtful. The idea seems to be that a precious output is stunted, and that the people must have more copious supplies of the invaluable stuff. What the country really wants is a great deal less of this product, not more of it.

DR. OGILVIE'S INDIAN PILGRIMAGE.

The two great Assemblies of the Scottish Churches are this year missionary Parliaments. In the United Free Church Assembly the Moderator, Dr. Donald Fraser, that prince of missionaries, has made his Church see as never before the vision of Africa, and of the world, finding healing and peace under Christianity. And in the Church of Scotland Assembly Dr. Ogilvie, having returned from a great pilgrimage through India, made the hearts of the Fathers and Brethren thrill as he told the wonderful story of missionary toil and triumph. Dr. Ogilvie was vividly interesting. He was particularly happy in some of his phrases, as when he said, "To praise missionaries is like praising Highland regiments for courage, and again, 'You don't know missionaries until you see them in their own environment.' He described a St. Andrew's Day dinner in Calcutta, when a native Indian statesman replied for all the guests (English included), and ended with this testimony—"As for myself, all that is best in me, all that is good in my public life, is due to the lessons and influence received in my boyhood from my missionary teachers." Dr. Ogilvie asked what greater proof could be given of the esteem in which the educated native held the missions than the fact that, when the question of religious instruction came up in the Legislative Assembly, and the teaching of Christianity was imperilled, man after man, former pupils of the colleges, Hindoo chiefs, got up and said, "If we do anything to hurt the Madras College, we brand India with shame."

In his analysis of the condition of affairs in India as he observed them, Dr. Ogilvie found the main cause of much of the difficulty, which Westerners and missionaries met with in Indian life arose from what might be called the Indian "atmosphere," part of which was due to a feeling that the very presence of Westerners in India was an offence. Dr. Ogilvie expressed the view that the bulk of the Indian people were not yet touched by such feelings, and he thought that while there were many other elements in the country, a fine and true nationalism, with a great vision and a glorious ideal, with which the Church could cordially sympathise, was springing up among some of the best of the people. The realisation of those hopes was a long way off, but the formation of the Legislative Councils, in which Indians took so prominent a part, was a first step towards it. Briefly put, Dr. Ogilvie's position was that missions in India were a hundred-fold more necessary than ever before; and that the way of deliverance was through the vanishing of caste, the quelling of racialism, and the continuance of the guiding hand of Britain.

MISSIONARIES AND THE ASSEMBLY.

Among the missionaries introduced to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was Miss Pirie, Ichang, who had been seven years in China.

At Missionary Evening of the United Free Church General Assembly, Mr. Stewart, Manchuria, in the course of an address, referred to the recent fighting in China, and said that as far as they could see, the daily life of the missionaries would not in any way be interfered with, and the work would go on.

SCOTTISH CHURCH UNION.

The movement to effect a Union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church has been carried a stage further. The General Assemblies of the two Churches adopted deliverances approving of the continuance of the negotiations and expressing satisfaction at the passing of the Church of Scotland Act of 1921. It was pointed out that the final judgment on the proposal to unite must be reserved until the Churches have before them the supplementary Act dealing with the endowments, for which the Government have undertaken to give facilities. In the case of the Church of Scotland the opposition to the deliverance was negligible, but in the Assembly of the United Free Church the minority was considerable. It is not, however, believed that this opposition will do worse than delay the Union, and there is no chance of a split.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JUSTINE JOHNSTONE

The PLAYTHING of
BROADWAY.WAS HER HEART
AS GAY AS HER SMILE?

NIMBLE-TOED, Dashing.

Daring, Saucy, Amazing

Lola—Who Would Have

Guessed What Was In

Her Mind?

All Men Desired Her Lovely

Body, Only One Man Had

Ever Realized That She

Had A Soul!

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JOHNSTONE, FORMER

FOLLIES BEAUTY, IN THIS

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EFFECTS OF HEAVY LAND TAXATION.

A company has been formed to purchase from Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., the estates of Pollok, near Glasgow, and Corroon, Invernesshire, the capital being £100,000 in £1 shares. Early this year it was announced that Pollok House was to be closed down for twelve months, the reasons given being the present economic conditions and the heavy taxation burdens.

Twelve or thirteen thousand acres in Forfarshire are to be sold by the Earl of Airlie, the land having been in the possession of the Ogilvies since the days of the Stuarts.

THE CALEDONIAN BALL.

The Caledonian Ball in London was one of the most brilliant and successful functions of the social season. In picturesque no event can compete with this annual pageant, given under the presidency of the Duke and Duchess of Atholl. The assembly has well maintained its high character since it was first instituted by the late Duke of Atholl. His idea was that it would be a good thing to bring together the great Highland and Lowland Scottish families, and thereby help two of our great charities, the Royal Scottish Corporation and the Royal Caledonian Schools. At the ball just held there was an especially strong gathering of Highlanders. The gay blending of their tartans was set off by the scarlet and blue of full dress uniforms, the pink of hunt coats, and the black velvet or sober kersermere of Court dress. Nearly everybody wore a scarf of plain tartan from shoulder to waist, while hundreds of men were in the uniforms of the Scottish regiments. There were numerous officers in the scarlet of the Scots Guards. A strict rule was maintained as to dress—no male guest was admitted except in Hunt costume, Court dress, or Windsor uniform.

THE PREVALENT DISEASE.

We are suffering from a very severe attack of "goutitis," and all our talk, everywhere and at all times, is of drives, approaches, putts, and stymies. The other day an old lady from the rural districts listened attentively to the talk in a railway carriage, and then broke in with the devastating remark—"So that's what it is, a stymie; I aye thought it was a new kind o' tattie!"

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

NEWCHWANG via SHANGHAI	"LOKSANG"	Friday	7th July	Noon
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Friday	7th July	3 p.m.
TIENSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Saturday	8th July	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Monday	10th July	Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Monday	10th July	Noon
ANTUNG via CHIEFOU	"YUSANG"	Tuesday	11th July	Noon
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNANG"	Wednesday	12th July	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Thursday	13th July	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Thursday	13th July	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOWSANG"	Thursday	13th July	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Friday	14th July	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOJSANG"	Thursday	13th July	3 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	"HOJANG"	Sunday	16th July	Noon
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday	18th July	Noon
Kobe	"LAISANG"	Saturday	20th July	D.L.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fan and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued. Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly, for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated on schedule.

BOERNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 6,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November, between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about
Thursday, 13th July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS:

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Use Hongkong
"GLENLUG"	...	5th July
"GLENBRANE"	...	17th July
"GLENNAVY"	...	24th July
"FEMBROKESHIRE"	...	7th August

HOMWARDS:

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENBEG"	4th Aug. LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	
"RADNORSHIRE"	8th Aug. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 and 22 and 2694

Cable Address

Kawasaki, Kobe.

Bentley's A.R.O. 5th St.

and Scott's Cable.

Telephone Cables

Area 1521.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

The Company has 22 head of Large Steamers

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight

And under the Company's Management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each

(Belonging to Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter and other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 2, Bunko Koma

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

a.s. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 15th July. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passenger rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or Messrs & Co., CANTON

General Agents.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong

a.s. "KEELUNG" (Calls at Philadelphia) via Suez Canal ... 15th July.
a.s. "CYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

HONGKONG AND CANTON. BEISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

ALL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT.	SAILING DATES.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEON" 22,000 ... "AMBOISE" 15,000 ... "CORDILLERE" 10,000 ...	On or about 7th July. On or about 21st July. On or about 4th Aug.
MARSEILLES, via HAIPHONG, BAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIEGO SUZ & PORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000 ... "CHAMBERI" 15,000 ... "ANDRE LEON" 22,000 ... "AMBOISE" 15,000 ...	On or about 11th July. On or about 25th July. On or about 8th Aug. On or about 22nd Aug.

COMMERCIAL LINE

HARVE DUNKIRK & ANTWERP DIRECT

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc., apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 740.

A. JOBAED, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in passenger saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday	7th July, at 1 p.m.
TENKUS	Capt. Tidemann	Tuesday	11th July, at 12 noon.
HAIPHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Friday	14th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Manager

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office:
No. 27 Bonham Street, West.
Tel. No. 155.S. MITARAI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYXON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MIRZAPUR"	6,500	8th July, 4 p.m.	(Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"SOUDAN"	7,000	22nd July	do.
"KARMALA"	9,000	19th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,600	31st July	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"SARDINIA"	6,500	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,094	30th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	6,550	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"KALYAN"	8,857	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,056	25th Oct.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Nov.	do.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KANAKA"	8,000	6th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,600	30th Dec.	do.
"NYANZA"	7,000	3rd Jan., 1934	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,824	18th July	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	1st Aug.	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SOUDAN"	7,000	8th July, D.L.	Shanghai only.
"JAPAN"	6,052	8th July	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,580	17th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

13, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

a.s. "ATLAS MARU" ... Monday, 17th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE

a.s. "CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

a.s. "HONOLULU MARU" ... Wednesday, 19th July.

SAIGON, HANGKOW & SINGAPORE

a.s. "KISHU MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Aug.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

a.s. "PERING MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Detroit—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA

a.s. "ARIZONA MARU" ... Friday, 21st July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports.

a.s. "HAGUE MARU" ... 1st week of August.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUZ.

a.s. "SUMATRA MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Sept.

PAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

a.s. "ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

a.s. "KALIO MARU" ... Every Sundays, Noon

a.s. "AMARUSA MARU" ...

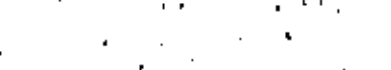
ARAD via SWATOW & AMOY

Tel. No. 4090.

Y. YARUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

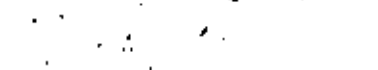
Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK



S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... Early August.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone 2165.
Telegrams: Faraprice.**C. N. C.**
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To	Sail
SWATOW, AMOY & BANGKOK	"KAIYING"	On	7th July, noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZECHUEN"	On	8th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On	9th July, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On	10th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On	11th July, 2 p.m.
SOURABAYA	"TAIKOOOWAN"	On	13th July, noon.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On	16th July, D.L.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On	16th July, D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

Telephone 35.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAITUAN"	20th July.	25th July.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD., Agents.)
Telephone No. 36.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
BANGKOK	"PHAN SAMUD"	7 July, 14th 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD., Agents.)
Telephone 34.**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$ \$620.50 First Class Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S.	Formerly	Leaves Hongkong	Arrives San Francisco
"PRESIDENT WILSON"	"EMPIRE STATE"	July 28th	Aug. 27th
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"	"HOOSIER STATE"	Aug. 23rd	Sept. 14th
"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	"GOLDEN STATE"	Sept. 13th	Oct. 5th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BANGKOK

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" ... July 12th.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK.

S.S. "HEFFRON"	... Aug. 27th.
S.S. "VICTORIOUS"	... Sept. 5th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.Telephone 141. Cable Address: "SOLANO" Union Building, Hongkong.
AGENTS AT CANTON:—BEISS & Co.**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.**REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
for NEW YORK & BOSTON

a.s. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 3rd August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

a.s. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 10th August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

a.s. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 26th July.
a.s. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 25th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

a.s. "UMONA" ... sailing 20th August.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

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